

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1827.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.—

THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.—The First Course, consisting of Six Lectures, on our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature, by Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S., will be commenced on MONDAY, the 10th of November, at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on MONDAY, the 3rd inst., from Ten to Four, upon payment of a Fee of 6d. for the whole Course.—Each Applicant is requested to bring his Name, Address and Occupation, written on a piece of paper, for which the Ticket will be exchanged.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—EXHIBITIONS OF SPRING FLOWERS.—

The days appointed for the four Spring Exhibitions, next Season, are WEDNESDAYS, March 26, April 8, April 22, and May 6. Admission by Tickets, 2s. each.
Alterations are contemplated which are intended to enlarge the space for these Exhibitions.
By Order of the Council,
J. DE C. SOWERBY, Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

9, CONDUIT-STREET, Hanover-square, W.

VOLUNTARY ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATIONS.

The First Examinations will be held on MONDAY, the 26th January, 1863, and the following days of the week. Candidates are required to deliver their Applications and Recommendations on or before SATURDAY, the 27th December next, being "four weeks before the first day of Examination," according to the regulations.

These Examinations have been established by the Institute with a view of enabling Students in Architecture, who have acquired a good knowledge of the Profession, to obtain an acknowledgment of "Proficiency," and more accomplished Students an acknowledgment of "Distinction."

They are intended to be held annually at the end of the month of January, and are open to all British subjects under certain regulations, copies of which, together with Forms of Application, Course of Examination, and List of Books recommended, may be obtained at the Institute, 9, Conduit-street, W.

JOHN P. SEDDON, Hon.
CHAS. FORSTER HAYWARD, Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE SESSION will be Publicly Opened on MONDAY, November 3, 1862, at Two o'clock P.M., when an ADDRESS to the STUDENTS will be delivered by Principal SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Full details as to Classes, Examinations, &c. in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, Law and Medicine, will be found in the "Edinburgh University Calendar, 1862-3," published by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas, Princes-street, Edinburgh, price 1s. 6d.

By order of the Senate,
ALEX. SMITH, Sec. to the University.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—

CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION can obtain INSTRUCTION in Theoretical and Practical CHEMISTRY, from a GENTLEMAN practically acquainted with the requirements of the University, by applying to C. H. G., Laboratory, University College, W.C.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—

CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS are informed that Mr. A. M. BOWER and Mr. W. WATSON, B.A. of London, Assistant-Masters at University College, hold a CLASS for preparing Gentlemen to pass the Examinations for those Appointments. Fee for the Course, 5l.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. WATSON, 60, Oakley-square, between the hours of 4 and 5 P.M.

MALVERN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED).

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J. R. Wilton, Esq., Malvern.

Applications for Prospectus, Shares, and further Information to be made to the Honorary Secretary.

L. STUMMES, Esq. M.D., Malvern.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

The THIRD GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Sporting and other Dogs will be held at BIRMINGHAM, on MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of December next.

Copies of the Prize Lists, Regulations and Certificates of Entry with the Statement of Receipts and Expenditure and List of Subscribers for 1861, may be had on application to the Secretary.

The Entries close on the 1st of November.

P. BRATSFORD, Secretary.

Offices—Castle Chambers, High-street, Birmingham.

AN ITALIAN MARRIED LADY wishes to

STAY with a GOOD FAMILY in the COUNTRY, where she could teach her Language and afford practice in French. The highest references.—Address B.R. Messrs. Boone, 29, New Bond-street, W.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. MUNN

of highest University Honours in Mathematics and Natural History, with the assistance of eminent Tutors, PREPARES specially for the above. One of Mr. Munn's Pupils stood Third on the last Woolwich List.—Address BARKHALL HOUSE, near Dumfries.

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bourhood of London, gives INSTRUCTION on the PIANO-FORTE, either at her own residence or that of her Pupils. Testimonials from the best Masters can be given.—Address Miss C. SCIBBE, 11, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.

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MR. ELLA will RETURN to LONDON the

PRESENT WEEK.—All Letters addressed to him—18, Hanover-square—will be promptly attended to; and further Contributions to the Library of the Musical Union Institute, thankfully received.—Paris, Oct. 27.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A MEDICAL GENTLE-

MAN, residing near Eaton-square, is willing to RECEIVE a RESIDENT PUPIL. Every attention will be given to assist the Pupil in his Course of Studies, and to prepare him for the different Examining Boards.—Address M. D. Rastall & Son, Stationers, Ebury-street, Chester-square, S.W.

LITERARY PUPIL.—The EDITOR of a first-

class LITERARY JOURNAL is willing to RECEIVE a PUPIL. A Premium would be required. The Pupil might reside with the Editor's Family, if desired.—Address Editor, Post-Office, 107, Fleet-street.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON, 67, and

68, Harley-street, W. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1833, for the General Education of Ladies and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.

THE HALF-TERM in the College and School will begin on THURSDAY, November 6th. Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders.—Prospectuses may be obtained on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

GOVERNESS.—A Young Lady is desirous of

an ENGAGEMENT in the above capacity at the end of the current Quarter. Qualifications.—English, French, Music, Singing and Drawing. The highest references given.—Address, stating salary, G. M. Post-Office, Newark, Notts.

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of teaching with THREE LITTLE GIRLS to educate with a Fourth. Her plans offer peculiar advantages, as she will reside with her Pupils in France, Germany and Italy. She is able to give unexceptionable references.—For particulars apply, by letter, to Mrs. MONTGOMERY, Adams & Francis, 29, Fleet-street, E.C.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL,

Author of "First German Reading-Book," &c., M. Philolog. Soc., Prof. Eloquence.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same Lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms.—One, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE Lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army and Civil Service Examinations.—9, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

DR. KINKEL'S GERMAN CLASSES for

LADIES, at the School of Science and Art, Crystal Palace, COMMENCE on FRIDAY, November 7th.—For Prospectus apply to Dr. KINKEL, 23, Blomfield-road, W.—The Classes in Blomfield-road have commenced.

DR. KINKEL'S GERMAN CLASSES for

LADIES are now RE-COMMENCING, at his House, 23, Blomfield-road, Maid-a-hill, W. THE LECTURES on ART will begin in January.—Particulars in the Prospectus, for which apply, by letter, to Dr. KINKEL.

DOMESTIC PETS, SOCIAL "GOSSIPS," &c.

MR. KIDD and the QUEEN NEWSPAPER.

Mr. KIDD's Engagement with the Proprietors of THE QUEEN Newspaper terminates this day.

* Concluding Subject, THIS DAY, Saturday, November 1.—HERDS IN GARDEN,—HOW TO TAME THEM.

Hammer-smith, Nov. 1.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—

OPENING MEETING, MONDAY, November 10, Burlington House, Piccadilly. Sir R. I. MURCHISON in the Chair, 8.30 P.M. Papers on Australia will be read.

THE ATHENÆUM for GERMANY and

EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1l. 10s. for three months; 3 shillings for six months; and 6 for twelve.

Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany.

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AGENTS and PUBLISHERS, 59, FLEET-STREET, E.C.—Advertisements inserted in all the London, Country and Colonial Newspapers.

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capital of about 5,000l., wishes to JOIN a FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUSINESS, either in London or a Leading Town. The Advertiser is only an Amateur in Mechanics; but his time and services would be available in the Counting-house and Commercial Department.—Address S. H., care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising-Agent, Liverpool.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A Gentleman of Capital

is desirous of embarking in the PUBLISHING BUSINESS, either as PARTNER or by PURCHASE.—Address X. Y. Z., Mr. Lindley, Advertisement Contractor, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

THE PRESS.—NEWSPAPER PROPERTY

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MONS. ADOLPHE DIDIER, Professor of

Medical Mesmerism, Galvanism and Electricity.—Attendance at his house from 3 till 5, 18, Russell-square, Fitzroy-square. His works, entitled "Cures effected by Magnetism," price 1s., and his treatise upon "Magnetism and Somnambulism," price 5s., to be had at Baillière's, 219, Regent-street.

TO GENTLEMEN wishing to employ Time

and Capital, or to invest Money, where a Manager could be employed to attend to the Business.—The Proprietor of a Business returning 5,000l. a year, and producing a clear profit of 500l. a year, wishes to RETIRE. He had no previous knowledge of the Business before entering into it; but a thorough knowledge of it is easily acquired. It is a first-class commercial business, and all ready money—or particulars, address to a respectable accountant, 48, Paternoster-row.

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Deformities, Paralytic and other Chronic Complaints of the Limbs. Advice to the Poor from 8 till 5 P.M., on Monday, at 29, Gloucester-place, BRIGHTON, on Tuesdays, at 10, White-church-street, LONDON.

Physician—Dr. ROBERT

NEWSPAPER

Sale of Literary Property, Music, Paintings, Engravings, Antiquities and Works of Art.—Season 1862-3.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON beg respectfully to give notice that their **SEASON** for the **SALE** of **PROPERTY** of the above class commences on **FRIDAY, November 7**. For Sales immediately in progress see ensuing Advertisements.

Current Sales are advertised in the *Athenæum* weekly, and in the *Times* every Monday.

47, Leicester-square, W.C.

Miscellaneous Books, including the Stock of Mr. BENJAMIN KIMPTON, of High Holborn, Bankrupt.—Five Days' Sale.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property, will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C. (west side), on **FRIDAY, November 7**, and four following days, a large **COLLECTION** of **BOOKS** in all Classes of Literature, English and Foreign: among which is included the **Miscellaneous Stock** of **Mr. BENJAMIN KIMPTON**, Bookseller, of High Holborn, comprising Law Books, Public Records, Topography, &c.—large Stock of the **Gentleman's Magazine**, in sets and portions of sets, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of 2 stamps.

Music, including the Library of a Professor; and Musical Instruments of various kinds.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on **MONDAY, November 11**, a large **COLLECTION** of **all Classes, English and Foreign, including the Library of a Professor—also Musical Instruments** of various kinds, Pianos, Harps, Violins, &c.

Sales of Musical Property are held Monthly during the Season.

* Consignments for the ensuing Sale can be received up to the 5th inst.

Rare and Fine Books.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on **NOVEMBER 11**, a **LIBRARY** of **CHOICE BOOKS** in fine condition, among which are several Early-printed Liturgical and other Works—Books printed by Caxton and Wynken de Worde—Hutterback's Hertfordshire, 2 vols.—Ware's Ireland, 2 vols. large paper—fine Books of Prints, including Gould's magnificent Work on Humming Birds—and many other fine Books.

Catalogues are preparing.

Stock of Books of Mr. A. MITCHELL, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Bookseller.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, on **NOVEMBER 11**, the **EXTENSIVE STOCK** of **Mr. A. MITCHELL**, Bookseller, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, comprising a **Capital Selection** of Works in English and Foreign Literature—many handsomely-bound Books, &c.

Catalogues are preparing.

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SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on **MONDAY EVENING NEXT, November 3**, and nine following evenings (Saturday afternoons excepted), an **Extensive and Valuable COLLECTION** of **MODERN ENGRAVINGS**, comprising a great variety of choice English and Foreign Engravings, by the most distinguished Artists, in the finest and other states of the Plates—a large assortment of recently-published Chromo-lithographs—Thousands of Coloured Sporting and Fancy Subjects—also important Engraved Copper-plates and Stocks, amongst which will be found Herring's Portraits of Celebrated Race Horses and Stallions, the 82 Copper-plates and 5,683 plain and coloured Impressions—upwards of 30 series of Plates by Henry Alken, and many others worthy of notice.

Catalogues forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

The First Portion of the Extensive Stock of Messrs. A. HALL, VIRTUE & CO.

MR. HODGSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at his Rooms, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C., on **WEDNESDAY, November 5**, and two following days, at half-past 12, the **FIRST PORTION** of the **EXTENSIVE STOCK** of **Messrs. A. HALL, VIRTUE & CO.**, of Paternoster-row, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership; comprising the Remaining Copies of many of their very Popular and Interesting Publications—a few Lots of Copyrights, Wood-Blocks, Stereo-Plates, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Law Books.

MR. HODGSON will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at his Rooms, 2, Chancery-lane, W.C., on **TUESDAY, November 11**, at half-past 12, the **LAW LIBRARIES** of a Barrister retiring and of Two Country Solicitors deceased, comprising Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to 25th Victoria—The Jurist, from 1817 to 1859, 3 Sets—Law Journal, 1822 to 1847—Harrison's Digest, 4 vols.—Burge's Colonial Law, 4 vols., scarce—Statutes of the Realm, 12 vols.—The Year-Books from Edward II. to Henry VIII. in 6 vols.—Howell's State Trials, 34 vols.—Coke upon Littleton, best edition, 2 vols.—Morley's Digest of Indian Cases, 2 vols.—Modern Books of Practice in the different Branches of the Law—A Series of the Reports, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

Important Sale of Cameras and Lenses, Negatives and other Apparatus, of the celebrated Photographer, ROGER FENTON.

MR. J. C. STEVENS has been favoured with Instructions to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at his Great Room, 28, King-street, Covent-garden, on **FRIDAY, November 7**, at half-past 12 precisely each day, the **Valuable and Extensive PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS** of **MR. ROGER FENTON**, consisting of superb lenses, from 6 in. to 1 in., most of which have been made for Mr. Fenton by those celebrated opticians, Andrew Ross, Jamieson, Shepherd, Boutrais and Hermanns—Cameras by Ottewill & Bourquin—various useful Apparatus, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, Gutter-percha Trays and Baths, Glass Baths mounted and unmounted, Wedgewood Porcelain Trays, several hundred sheets of best Plate-glass, numerous Plate Boxes, Printing frames, from 6 in. to 1 in. of size, Portable Dark Tent with Pony Truck built by Holmes of Derby, the well-known Photographic Carriage by the same builder, Lay Figures, a Skeleton on Stand, Splendid Silk and Satin Draperies: Chinese, Turkish and other Costumes: rich Satin Hangings, &c.—also, the **Valuable Negatives** of all sizes, consisting of upwards of 1,000, of English, Welsh and Scotch Scenery and Interiors.

On view the day before and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Photographic Apparatus, Chemicals, Microscopes, Lathes, &c.

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On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Photographic Apparatus.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he will include in his Sale on **FRIDAY, November 7**, a **First-rate Lot** of **CAMERAS, LENSES** and other **Photographic Apparatus**, by esteemed makers.

On view the day before and morning of Sale.

Sculpture in the International Exhibition.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on **TUESDAY, November 11**, at 1 precisely, the following important Works in marble in the **INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION**—“Cupid drawing an Arrow,” by P. Macdowell, R.A.—“Jephtha's Daughter,” Queen Esther interceding for the Jews,” and “The Return of the Prodigal,” all by that distinguished Sculptor **Mr. J. Morder of Rome**—“Pandora,” by Mr. C. B. Ives—and “The Daughter of Zion,” a grand work of Salvino Salvini. They will remain on view until the close of the Exhibition, and be delivered to the purchasers from there on **Tuesday, November 18**.

POLYTECHNIC.—THE COTTON FAMINE. Zosteria Marina, Flax, Jute, and other Fibres, Prof. J. H. PEPPER'S NEW LECTURE, **MONDAY, November 3**, at Eight o'clock, illustrated with the Oxy-hydrogen Microscope, Experiments, and an entirely New Series of Dissolving Views, designed and painted by J. A. Benwell, Esq. The Laboratory is always open for Pupils and Analyses.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXXVI. is just published.

- CONTENTS.
- I. SOLAR CHEMISTRY.
 - II. THE HERCULEAN PAPYRI.
 - III. THE MUSSULMANS IN SICILY.
 - IV. THE SUPERNATURAL.
 - V. THE ENGLISH IN THE FAR EAST.
 - VI. THE LEGEND OF ST. SWITHUN.
 - VII. MRS. OLIPHANT'S LIFE OF EDWARD IRVING.
 - VIII. THE MAUSOLEUM OF HALICARNASSUS.
 - IX. HOPS AT HOME AND ABROAD.
 - X. PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY.
 - XI. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXXIV. is published THIS DAY.

- CONTENTS.
- I. VICTOR HUGO—LES MISÉRABLES.
 - II. THE PLATONIC DIALOGUES.
 - III. MODERN POLITICAL MEMOIRS.
 - IV. AIDS TO FAITH.
 - V. BELGIUM.
 - VI. THE WATERLOO OF M. THIERS.
 - VII. CHINA AND THE TAIPEI REBELLION.
 - VIII. THE CONFEDERATE STRUGGLE AND RECONSTRUCTION.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

This day is published,

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, No. LXXIV. NOVEMBER, 1862.

- Contents.
1. CHRISTIAN INDIVIDUALITY.
 2. THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE IN 1862.
 3. POEMS BY A. B. CLOUGH.
 4. ASSIMILATION OF LAW.
 5. FRANCE AND SCOTLAND.—M. MICHEL.
 6. POPULAR PROPHECIAL LITERATURE.
 7. SYRIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.
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 9. THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

Now ready, price One Shilling, with Four Illustrations,

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 35, for NOVEMBER.

- Contents.
- Chapter 21.—Florence expects a Guest.
 - 22.—The Prisoners.
 - 23.—After-Thoughts.
 - 24.—Inside the Duomo.
 - 25.—Outside the Duomo.
 - 26.—The Garment of Fear.

TOBACCO: ITS USE AND ABUSE.

MY TOUR IN HOLLAND.

THE STORY OF ELIZABETH. Part III. (With an Illustration.)

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.

INDIAN COTTON and its SUPPLY.

THE SMALL HOUSE at ALLINGTON. (With an Illustration.)

Chapter 7.—The Beginning of Troubles.

8.—It cannot be.

9.—Mrs. Dale's Little Party.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The Case of Jessie Mc'Lachlan.

OUR SURVEY OF LITERATURE and SCIENCE.

LITERATURE.—Orley Farm. Les Misérables. Footsteps behind Him. Correlations of the Physical Forces.

Political Mission to Afghanistan.

SCIENCE.—Organic Substances formed from the Inorganic.

The Electric Organ in Fishes. Velocity of Light.

Shooting Stars. A New Stimulant.

ROUNDOUT PAPERS.—No. 25. On a Pear-Tree.

Smith, Elder & Co. 65, Cornhill.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, No. XXXVII., for NOVEMBER, 1862, price One Shilling, is NOW READY.

- Contents.
- I. THE WATER BABIES: a FAIRY TALE for a LAND BABY. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, Author of 'Westward Ho!' &c. Chap. 4.
 - II. ANAGRAMS and ALL THEIR KIN.
 - III. THE MUSICAL SEASON of 1862. By W. POLE, F.R.S. Mus. Soc. Oxon.
 - IV. LINENDRAPERS and THEIR ASSISTANTS.
 - V. "SING, SING, BIRD OF SPRING!"
 - VI. VINCENZO; or, SUNKEN ROCKS. By JOHN RUF. PINI, Author of 'Lorenzo Benoni,' 'Doctor Antonio,' &c.
 - Chap. 15. The Stray Lamb in the Fold again.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

LITERATURE

The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua critically Examined. By J. W. Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal. (Longman & Co.)

THESE are the days of sensation novels, sensation dramas and sensation books. The sensational element has even crept into theology, and with so much of its customary success, that a dull volume of essays has found for itself a public wider and more excited than 'Peep o' Day' or 'The Woman in White.' But Dr. Williams and Dr. Temple are novices in the art of exciting popular wonder compared against Dr. Colenso, and their defiance of the old canons of an orthodox criticism will appear tame and scrupulous when read in the vigorous light of this new protest. They, too, were clerks, while the new-comer is a bishop. They were subject to an immediate authority in the diocese in which they laboured; Dr. Colenso is a man of the higher ecclesiastical order, one consecrated and adopted into an apostolical succession. They only served in the ranks; he is a prince of the Church.

The Bishop of Natal, as our readers know, had already set his name in a lurid light. Not many months have elapsed since he startled the world by pronouncing in favour of a certain amount of toleration for polygamy—finding his warrants for this act of toleration in history and in the Sacred Writings. The announcement of this fact from the Episcopal Bench made a tolerably strong sensation. But the Bishop's book on the Pentateuch is likely to arouse still wider attention and more fiery passions. Out of the same history and Sacred Writings, once again consulted for a special purpose, Dr. Colenso draws the inference that the books of the Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua are not historically true. The Bishop is certainly a very bold man. He treats the Bible as he would treat Thucydides or Livy. He applies to it the common rules of secular criticism. He weighs the facts stated—opposes assertion to assertion—confronts the dates with each other—counts the numbers and scores the lapse of time—analyzes grammar and style—traces the changes in languages and the variations in the sense of words; and the conclusion at which our learned prelate arrives, and of which he makes no secret, is—that the Mosaic Books of the Bible were not written by Moses, as is commonly believed, nor even at the time of Moses. They were, in his opinion, compiled at a later period, and are, in fact, a sort of historical romance, founded more or less on tradition, like the early books of Livy. Bishop Colenso inclines to the belief that these historical romances belong to the age of Samuel, and are, in a great measure, the composition of that prophet.

The appearance of a prelate in print on such a subject is a matter of the gravest interest in the history of thought. We have no desire to enter into the lists of controversy. That war of words will grow hot enough without our help. Neither shall we attempt to follow Dr. Colenso into his elaborate criticisms of the Hebrew text. His work is incomplete; and we could not now pursue his argument and test his particular conclusions, even if we had the will. But we may point out once again, from the explosion of prelatial controversy in our midst, the necessity under which the dominant party in the Church now lies of permitting free discussion within its pale.

We had just finished an article in the new number of the *Quarterly Review* which has a

triumphant account of the complete extinguisher which the Bishops, the Clergy and the Convocation have put upon the Essayists and Reviewers, when we received Bishop Colenso's work, which made us think of Tom Moore's fable about the extinguishers themselves catching fire. We long ago told those who would muzzle the clergyman in his literary inquiries and his extra-cathedral life, that they would not succeed; we now tell them that they are not succeeding. A Colonial Bishop, a zealous missionary labourer, finds his work impeded, and himself exposed to civil sneers from African savages, to which he can return no reply which satisfies his own mind. He finds that the result of his own inquiries determines him against the conclusion that the early Jewish records are *historically true*: and he tells his brethren the truth, as he believes it to be, with the foreboding that he may perhaps be thrust out of his place by the sentence of an ecclesiastical court. His book was nearly printed before the decision of Dr. Lushington on the admission of the accusations against Dr. Rowland Williams; which decision seems to lay it down that so long as the Books are admitted as canonical, their contents may be opposed in any matter which is not contained in the Articles. But whether dangerous or not to his worldly rank, the Bishop will not suspend his inquiry or conceal his conclusions from the world.

Dr. Colenso will not, in his future publication, shrink from the "duty of examining in what way the interpretation of the New Testament is affected by the unhistorical character of the Pentateuch." The part before us is wholly filled with the *statistical* difficulties of the Pentateuch. It is, in fact, 'Colenso's Arithmetic' applied to the Books of Moses. The number of the first-born, the increase of population during the sojourn in Egypt, the accounts of the sheep and cattle, &c., and the criticisms upon them, make up the bulk of the volume. These are well-known difficulties, which are often brought against those who believe, with an arrogant aspirant to the title of theologian quoted by Dr. Colenso, that "every book of it [the Bible], every chapter of it, every verse of it, every word of it, every syllable of it (where are we to stop?), every letter of it, is the direct utterance of the Most High!" Against this opinion the Bishop of Natal is indeed a powerful foe, and he is not wrong in taking it to belong to "many English Christians." To those, however, who hold that the Bible delivers from God only the things which are God's, from history the things which are history's, and from tradition the things which are tradition's, the Bishop is an auxiliary. He is much more of a foe to those who hold that the *whole* of the Mosaic law is of Divine origin. Witness the following:—

"If a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand, he shall be surely punished. Notwithstanding, if he continue a day or two, he shall not be punished: for he is his money" (Ex. xxi., 20, 21). I shall never forget the revulsion of feeling with which a very intelligent Christian native, with whose help I was translating these words into the Zulu tongue, first heard them as words said to be uttered by the same great and gracious Being whom I was teaching him to trust in and adore. His whole soul revolted against the notion, that the Great and Blessed God, the Merciful Father of all mankind, would speak of a servant or maid as mere 'money,' and allow a horrible crime to go unpunished, because the victim of the brutal usage had survived a few hours. My own heart and conscience, at the time, fully sympathized with his. But I then clung to the notion, that the main substance of the narrative was his-

torically true. And I relieved his difficulty and my own for the present by telling him that I supposed that such words as these were written down by Moses, and believed by him to have been divinely given to him, because the thought of them arose in his heart, as he conceived, by the inspiration of God, and that hence to all such Laws he prefixed the formula 'Jehovah said unto Moses,' without it being on that account necessary for us to suppose that they were actually spoken by the Almighty. This was, however, a very great strain upon the cord which bound me to the ordinary belief in the historical veracity of the Pentateuch; and since then that cord has snapped in twain altogether."

A greater than Moses, to whose words it seems to us that very little attention is paid by either side in theological discussions, laid down that a certain part of Jewish law was allowed by Moses on account of the hardness of the hearts he had to deal with. This may open the door, on pretty good authority, to the possibility that we have, in the law which Dr. Colenso reprobates, another instance of the same kind: another regulation of Moses himself, framed with due consideration of what was possible in dealing with uncivilized men and brutal masters.

Our concern as laymen is with the absolute necessity for that free discussion on which the very existence of religion in England depends. The Bishop of Oxford recommends coercion first, and then exposition; his clergy will tell him that they are free men, and that his plan is naught. The Bishop of Natal appeals to the laity—into whose hands we have frequently asserted the matter must come—as follows:—

"In conclusion, I commend this subject more especially to the attention of the Laity. They are happy enough to be able to lay aside such questions as these, if they will, while still continuing members of the National Church. I implore them to consider the position in which the Clergy will be placed, if the facts brought forward in this book are found to be substantially true. Let them examine their own hearts solemnly, in the sight of God, on these points. Would they have the Clergy bound, under pains and penalties, to profess belief in that which they do not themselves believe in, to which they would not, on any account, commit themselves? Are they willing that their own sons, who may feel the Divine call to devote themselves to the ministry of souls, should be entangled in these trammels, so galling to the conscience, so injurious to their sense of truth and honesty, so impeding to the freedom and heartiness of their ministrations? We, indeed, who are already under the yoke, may have for a time to bear it, however painful it may be, while we struggle and hope on for deliverance. But what youth of noble mind, with a deep yearning for truth, and an ardent desire to tell out the love of God to man, will consent to put himself voluntarily into such fetters? It may be possible to represent some of the arguments in this book as invalid, others as unimportant. But if the main result of it be true, as I believe it will be found to be, it seems to me impossible that, five years hence, unless liberty of speech be granted on these matters, any of the more hopeful and intelligent of our young men will be able, with clear consciences, to enter the ministry of the Church of England."

Our young men, as the organs of the Establishment are beginning sorrowfully to admit, are rather shy of entering the Church; there is a falling off both in talent and numbers. The older men are, in very many instances, chafing under the curb. Freedom is working out her own problem, as she has often done before. Religion will be ruined, of course: that is, the National Church. But the National Church has been ruined so often that the process seems to agree with her and promote her growth. She was ruined by the repeal of the Test Act; by Catholic Emancipation; by the Reform Bill; by the Irish Church Bill; by the Dissenters' Marriage Bill; and by various other

enactments. But it seems she did not know it, any more than our infantry squares knew they were broken at Waterloo. So she fought on; and both her friends and her enemies acknowledge that she is all the stronger for her ruin. One more disaster is impending: that of allowing the Clergy to discuss—out of the pulpit—her doctrines and her foundations. And we venture to predict that this utter and complete ruin will do more for her complaint than all the others.

As this book by Bishop Colenso is sure to be much read and debated, our readers will be glad to have a paragraph from the chapter of Concluding Remarks, in which the author presents the general conclusions to which his investigation has led him:—

"In order that we may give due honour to the Bible, as containing a message from God to our souls, it is surely necessary that we take ourselves, in the first place, and teach others to take, a right and true view, both of the contents of the Book, and of the nature of its Inspiration. Then, instead of looking to it for revelations of scientific or historical facts, which God has never promised to disclose in this way, by sudden supernatural communications, without the use of human powers of intellect, and without due labour spent in the search after truth, we shall have recourse to it for that which God has there in His Providence laid up in store for our use,—food for the inner man, supplies of spiritual strength and consolation, living words of power to speak to our hearts and consciences, and wake us up to daily earnestness of faith and duty. That very Book of Truth will then cheer us with the assurance of Divine help and blessing, while we engage ourselves devoutly and faithfully in such a work as that which now lies before us, and diligently exercise the best faculties of mind, which God has given us, in searching into the true origin and meaning of the Bible narrative, and its relation to other facts of science or history. And this may be the step, which God in His Providence calls us to take in the present age, in advance of the past generation, with reference to the subject now before us. In the time of Galileo, it was heresy to say that the sun stood still, and the earth went round it. In far later times, the days of the childhood of many now living, it was thought by many heresy to say that the fossil bones, dug up within the earth, were not the signs of Noah's Flood, or to maintain that death was in the world, and pain, and multiplied destruction of living creatures by fire and flood, millions of years before the first man had sinned. Yet all these are now recognized as *facts*, which cannot be disputed, which our very children should be taught to know. And good men will even set themselves down to wrest the plain meaning of the Scriptures themselves into a forced conformity with these admitted results of modern science."

Later on, he adds—

"Let us rather teach them to look for the sign of God's Spirit, speaking to them in the Bible, in that of which their own hearts alone can be the judges, of which the heart of the simple child can judge as well as—often, alas! better than—that of the self-willed philosopher, critic, or sage,—in that which speaks to the witness for God within them, to which alone, under God Himself, whose voice it utters in the secrets of his inner being, each man is ultimately responsible,—to the Reason and Conscience. Let us bid them look for it in that within the Bible, which tells them of what is pure and good, holy and loving, faithful and true, which speaks from God's Spirit directly to their spirits, though clothed with the outward form of a law, or parable, or proverb, or narrative,—in that which they will feel and know in themselves to be righteous and excellent, however they may perversely choose the base and evil,—in that, which makes the living man leap up, as it were, in the strength of sure conviction, which no arguments could bring, no dogmas of Church or Council enforce, saying, as the Scripture words are uttered, which answer to the Voice of Truth within, 'These words are God's,'—not the flesh, the outward matter,

the mere letter, but the inward core and meaning of them,—for they are spirit, they are life."

A second part of this critical exposition will probably soon make its appearance. In this second part, the writer will have to deal with the great questions raised by Science in connexion with the interpretation of Scripture texts.

"*Christopher North*": a Memoir of John Wilson, late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. Compiled from Family Papers and other Sources, by his Daughter, Mrs. Gordon. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

To write the life of Prof. Wilson was no easy task: so remarkable were the contradictions united rather than harmonized in the character of the man; so much was there to excuse in the direction of his literary career, and so greatly overrated, in some respects, were his most popular powers as an author. To value with nicety a web in which threads of gold and threads of rustian make up the tissue is not an easy task. The difficulty seems to have been instinctively felt by Mrs. Gordon; she has evaded it by devices natural enough (for when was Woman as a defender ever just and considerate!), but which, nevertheless, claim attention, and, in some cases, remonstrance.

John Wilson, the first son but fourth child of his father, a wealthy man, who had made a fortune as a gauze-manufacturer, was born at Paisley, in May, 1785. Beyond a habit of preaching which was popular in the nursery (the texts being quaint inventions of his own), and some propensity for drawing, never cultivated in after life, we do not find many recorded evidences of the precocity with which he is credited. At an early period, however, he distinguished himself in every athletic exercise and game—became popular among his schoolfellows as a strong, jovial boy, and made himself remarked, when submitted to Prof. Young's tuition at Glasgow University, for his mastery of Greek. His father died while he was still a schoolboy; and it appears that his youth and early manhood passed pretty much as he pleased they should, without control or supervision;—that he picked up such knowledge as enthralled him:—danced, rode, boxed, addicted himself for while to learning the flute,—wrote small poems and essays, delighted in barley-sugar, "got a first prize in the Logic Class," and launched into literature by writing a long letter of eulogy and reverence to Wordsworth on the subject of the poet's Lyrical Ballads. This was in the year 1802. A year afterwards, he was studying at the University of Oxford, and falling deep in love with a lady named here as Margaret. Mrs. Gordon, though she has no very minute or extensive materials "to draw on" in respect to this Oxford period, thinks that "the general impression that he led what is called 'a fast life,' and was not a reading man, is by no means correct." It is noticeable that the first of Wilson's commonplace-books, a large and miscellaneous series, was opened by a preface as elaborate and solemn as if its writer had not been talking to himself, but was preaching from the chair. The boundless egotism which marked Wilson (a quality which has been found powerful from time immemorial to fascinate admirers in proportion to its amount of strength and assumption) was even then active and bent on expressing itself.

Betwixt poetry and philosophy and pugilism Wilson's Oxford days passed over in a fashion vigorous and vivacious enough. Another taste was also developed in him during this University time, which remained with the author of 'Unimore' and 'Margaret Lyndesay' to his dying day—but not so much a taste as a passion—for

cock-fighting, and breeding birds for that manly sport. Mrs. Gordon feels it necessary to explain on the subject:—

"That such a man should have delighted in angling and in boating, in walking, running and leaping, is not extraordinary; but that he should also have practically encouraged and greatly enjoyed the ruder pastimes of wrestling, boxing and cock-fighting, may appear to some people anomalous. For the notion is not yet wholly extinct, that a poet should be a delicate and dreamy being, all heart and nerves, and certainly destitute of muscles; while the philosopher is held bound to be solemn and dyspeptic, dwelling in a region of clouds remote from all the business and pleasures of men. It is unnecessary, I presume, to show the absurdity of such views. But neither is it necessary to say a word in favour of the cock-pit or the prize-ring. Suffice it, that at the time when my father studied at Oxford, there were few young gentlemen, with any pretensions to manliness, by whom these now proscribed amusements were not zealously patronized. The fashions change with the generations, and the fox-hunter may ere long be considered a barbarian, and the deer-stalker a kind of assassin."

The weakness of the above reasoning and the exaggeration of apologetic statement cannot be overlooked. It may be well suggested that Wilson's daughter had better have left the fact where she found it: an evidence of the coarse and muscular eccentricities which accompanied a nature so tender in its home affections and poetical imaginings as his were.

We do not read that, during the years passed by him at college, Wilson, though he acquired a brilliant reputation for better things than for thrashing vagabonds who disputed the causeway with him, or for leaping further than his shorter-legged comrades could do,—though he was popular among his fellow-students,—laid the foundations of many of those life friendships which have been, and justly, represented as among the precious advantages of University education. He knew, we are told, among others, Heber and Burney. What is remarkable, few traces of established men of honour of such calibre occur in the records of his after life. Here is a college anecdote which shows the Oxford man in both his natures:—

"An anecdote may here be given illustrating a somewhat unusual mode of shutting up a proctor. One evening one of these important functionaries was aroused to the exercise of his authority by a considerable noise in the High Street. Coming forth to challenge the authors of the unlawful uproar, he found that 'Wilson of Magdalen's' was the prime author of the disturbance. Remonstrance and warning were alike thrown away on the indomitable youth; he had put on his 'boldest suit of mirth, for he had friends that purposed merriment.' Nothing could be made of him. In vain the proctor advanced; he was received with speeches and a perfect flood of words. The idea of repose was flouted by this incorrigible youth. Still the proctor protested, until he was fairly driven away by Wilson repeating to him, with imperturbable gravity, nearly the whole of Pope's 'Essay on Man.'"

The following extracts from reminiscences contributed by a surviving friend are characteristic:—

"The established rule of our common room was, that no one should appear there without being in full evening dress; non-compliance involved a fine of one guinea, which Wilson had more than once incurred and paid. Having one day come in in his morning garb, and paid down the fine, he asked, 'What then do you consider dress?'—'Silk stockings,' &c. &c. was the answer. The next day came Wilson, looking very well satisfied with himself, and with us all; now, he cried, 'All is right, I hope to have no more fines to pay; you see I have complied with the rules,' pointing to his silk stockings, which he had very carefully drawn over the coarse woollen walking stockings which he wore usually; his strong shoes he still retained! He

told us one evening that he imagined he had a taste for, and might become proficient in music, and that he would commence to practise the French horn! which he did accordingly, commencing after we had broken up for the night, which was generally long after twelve. Some days after, old Dr. Jenner, one of the Fellows, accosted me with piteous tones and countenance: 'Oh, Southwell! do, for pity's sake, use your influence with Wilson to choose some other time for his music-lessons; I never get a wink of sleep after he commences!' I accordingly spoke to him; he seemed quite surprised that his dulcet notes could have disturbed his neighbours; but he was too good-natured to persevere, and, as far as I know, his musical talents were no further cultivated. Being a Master of Arts, he was no longer subject to College discipline, and might have, if he wished, accompanied his horn with a big drum! One of his great amusements was to go to the Angel Inn, about midnight, when many of the up and down London coaches met; there he used to preside at the passengers' supper-table, carving for them, inquiring all about their respective journeys, why and wherefore they were made, who they were, &c.; and in return, astonishing them with his wit and pleasantry, and sending them off wondering *who and what he could be!* He frequently went from the Angel to the Fox and Goose, an early 'purl and gill' house, where he found the coachmen and guards, &c., preparing for the coaches which left London late at night; and there he found an audience, and sometimes remained till the College-gates were opened, rather (I believe) than rouse the old porter, Peter, from his bed to open for him expressly. It must not be supposed, that in these strange meetings he indulged in *intemperance*; no such thing; he went to such places, I am convinced, to study character, in which they abounded. I never saw him show the slightest appearance even of drink, notwithstanding our wine-drinking, suppers, punch, and smoking in the common room, to very late hours. I never shall forget his figure, sitting with a long earthen pipe, a great tie wig on; those wigs had descended, I fancy, from the days of Addison (who had been a member of our College), and were worn by us all (in order, I presume, to preserve our hair and dress from tobacco-smoke) when smoking commenced, after supper; and a strange appearance we made in them! His pedestrian feats were marvellous. On one occasion, having been absent a day or two, we asked him on his return to the common room, where he had been? He said, in London. When did you return? This morning. How did you come? On foot. As we all expressed surprise, he said: 'Why, the fact is, I dined yesterday with a friend in Grosvenor (I think it was) Square, and as I quitted the house, a fellow who was passing was impertinent and insulted me, upon which I knocked him down; and as I did not choose to have myself called in question for a street-row, I at once started, as I was, in my dinner-dress, and never stopped until I got to the College-gate this morning, as it was being opened.' Now this was a walk of fifty-eight miles at least, which he must have got over in eight or nine hours at most, supposing him to have left the dinner-party at nine in the evening."

The fourth chapter of Mrs. Gordon's book at which we have now arrived, is principally devoted to the conclusion of Wilson's love-story, told in a manner not easily to be comprehended. In the tale were difficulties, suspenses, agonies; which at last ended in a final severance of the poet from his Margaret. Wilson's steady friends, Blair and Findlay, appear to have taken the matter in hand, with as intimate a penetration of all its good and evil, of its hopes and fears, as the seven counsellors of *Harriet Byron*. At one time Wilson seriously conceived the project of breaking out into African discovery, by way of diversion and entire change from a life made intolerable to him by what he suffered. But these events, though narrated, or rather hinted at and referred to in letters which make it clear that all concerned were terribly in earnest, are left in

a plight so chaotic by the biographer, as to raise the question, "Wherefore have dealt with them at all?" The summing-up is merely that Wilson did not marry Margaret,—why or wherefore, no one will be able to gather from this entangled chapter; and that, instead of wandering away to Timbuctoo, he bought and made a home at Elleray, on Windermere: which house thenceforth became one of the "stations" in the Lake Country:—

"In this beautiful retirement the young poet was now at liberty to enjoy all the varied delights of poetic meditation, of congenial society, and of those endless out-door recreations which constituted no small part of his life. Soon did his presence become identified with every nook and corner of that lake region. In the mountain pass, by the lonely stream, on the waters of the lake, by night and by day, in the houses of the rich and the poor, he came to be recognized as a familiar and welcome presence. Often would the early morning find him watching the rising mist, until the whole landscape lay clear before his enraptured eyes, and the fresh beauty of the hour invited him to a long day's ramble into the heart of the valley. Though much given, as of old, to solitary wanderings, he did not neglect to cultivate the society of the remarkable men whom he found in that district, when he took up his residence at Elleray,—Wordsworth at Rydal, Southey and Coleridge at Keswick, Charles Lloyd at Brathay, Bishop Watson at Calgarth, the Rev. Mr. Fleming at Rayrig, and other friends of lesser note, but not less pleasant memory, in and around Ambleside."

De Quincey's portraiture of him, taken about this period, is worth giving; though, like others of De Quincey's portraits, it is too diffuse, under the false idea of being minute:—

"Figure to yourself a tall man, about six feet high, within half an inch or so, built with tolerable appearance of strength; but at the date of my description (that is, in the very spring-tide and blossom of youth), wearing, for the predominant character of his person, lightness and agility, or (in our Westmoreland phrase) *lightness*; he seemed framed with an express view to gymnastic exercises of every sort. . . . Viewed, therefore, by an eye learned in gymnastic proportions, Mr. Wilson presented a somewhat striking figure; and by some people he was pronounced with emphasis a fine-looking young man; but others, who less understood, or less valued these advantages, spoke of him as nothing extraordinary. Still greater division of voices I have heard on his pretensions to be thought handsome. In my opinion, and most certainly in his own, these pretensions were but slender. His complexion was too florid; hair of a hue quite unsuited to that complexion; eyes not good, having no apparent depth, but seeming mere surfaces; and, in fine, no one feature that could be called fine, except the lower region of his face, mouth, chin, and the parts adjacent, which were then (and perhaps are now) truly elegant and Ciceronian."

The Author of 'The Isle of Palms' and 'The Angler's Tent' was keeping, as from the first, a commonplace-book: a book oddly arranged, it will be owned, to judge from a specimen given at a later page:—

"The following are some specimens from his memoranda:—'Small Paisley hen set herself with no fewer than nine eggs on Monday, the 6th of July. Black Edinburgh hen was set on Tuesday, the 23rd of June, with twelve eggs—middle of the day. Large Paisley hen was set on Wednesday, the 24th of June, with twelve eggs—middle of the day; one egg laid the day after she was set. Red pullet in Josie's barn was set with nine eggs on Thursday, the 2nd of July. Sister to the above was set with five eggs same day, but they had been sat upon a day or two before. Small black muffled hen set herself with about eight eggs on Monday night, or Tuesday morning, 7th July.' Side by side with those beautiful lines beginning—

Oh, Fairy Child! what can I wish for thee?
Like a perennial flow'et may'st thou be;
That spends its life in beauty and in bliss;
Soft on thee fall the breath of time,

And still retain in heavenly clime
The bloom that charms in this—

is ranged the following 'List of Cocks for a main with W. and T.,' of which a specimen may suffice:—1. A heavy cock from Dobinson, 5l. 8s.; 2. Do. from Keene, 5l. 8s.; 3. Do. do., 5l. 8s.; 4. Piled cock, Oldfield, 5l. 2s. 'Lord Derby' comes in as No. 13, 4l. 10s., and the total makes up 22 birds. Of these '13 are to be chosen for the main, and perhaps two byes. J. W."

At this time of prophetic argument for Poets to come, and of breeding game-cocks for the cockpit, Wilson danced at Ambleside balls so incomparably (and probably so brilliant and bewitching in talk with his partner) as to win the affections of a young Tory lady from Liverpool. He shortly afterwards married her; and the marriage proved to be one of unbroken sympathy and complete happiness. Mrs. Wilson, it is evident, suited her husband as well as he suited her. She understood the better part of his nature; she bore company to its worse half, and enjoyed, rather than resisted, his partizanship and prejudices. In those days, a young Tory lady from Liverpool carried with her as a dowry an amount of hereditary partizanship and prejudice which is now to be counted up as a curiosity. In no other English town can the tide of unthinking (not to say ignorant) political violence have risen higher than it rose there. The rancours, the imputations, the antipathies cherished as a religion of hate and extermination in that stirring sea-port—cherished at a period after American separation had become irrevocable, and before the blot of connivance at the Slave Trade was wiped out,—live in the memory of many not as yet old men. How strangely have they become extinct, or remain but as so many shadows of ugly, obsolete figures! It is clear, however, that in all these matters of opinion, which have much to do with the wear and tear of domestic life, our bridegroom and bride were perfectly agreed. A spirit of female jealousy extracted from one of the girl's home-letters, ere the two had fully come to an understanding, is precious,—among the very best things in the book:—

"There had been a regatta at Windermere. We had the honour of being steered by a *real* midshipman, a strikingly fine young man of the name of Fairer. Mr. Wilson gave us a ball at the Inn in the evening. I had the honour of opening it with him, and of course I spent a charmingly delightful evening. We are likely to have a most delightful acquisition to our society this winter in Mrs. and Miss Wilson, mother and sister to our favourite. They are very nice people indeed. I think Mrs. Wilson one of the finest and most ladylike women I have seen for a long time. They mean to be at Elleray all winter, which will make it very pleasant to us. I hope we shall see a great deal of them. Mr. Wilson is flirting with a pretty little widow who lives in Kendal. She is generally admired by the male part of creation, but not by our sex. I think her appearance is very pretty, particularly her figure, but I think her deficient in feminine propriety and modesty. Her husband has been dead some years; she was married at fourteen, and is still quite a girl in appearance. I don't know whether Mr. Wilson's attentions to her will end in a marriage, but I hope not, for his sake. I think he is deserving a very superior woman."

Shortly after his marriage Wilson published his 'Isle of Palms.' That the poem had but a limited success, in spite of its containing many rich and rare and beautiful things—many lines resonant with music, many thoughts that engender thoughts,—can be no surprise to any one who looks keenly into the life of him who made it as here portrayed. His was not an insincere life; but it was one, as has been said, involving too many contradictions to make the production of any great work of Art by him possible. This Herculean athlete,

who could out-walk, out-leap, out-box, out-fish every competitor, when he ventured into the fields of imagination lost himself in tedious sentimentalities such as would, seemingly, have befitted one of a more frail and delicate organization. This character will apply to Wilson's poems and more intimately still to his tales. The thread of gold (to return) runs through all of them, but also the thread of fustian. This note of inconsistency occurs in the diaries of 1812:—

"June 12, 1812.—Expected that a volume will be completed by June 12, 1814. May the Almighty enlighten my mind, so that I may benefit my fellow-creatures, and discharge the duties of my life! —J. W." The list of subjects begins on the opposite page, and the proposed character of the strain in each case is indicated by such notes as these: "Red Tarn—melancholy and mournful; the widow—beautiful and fanciful; a post—characteristic and copious; on the death of Gough among the hills—different view of it from W. and Scott; city after a plague—awful and wild, solemn; town and country—vigorous and bold; on the Greeksculpture—in strong heroics." * * Small black muffled hen set herself with about eight eggs on Monday night or Tuesday morning, 7th July."

In the year 1814–15, the life of this singular man was broken up by a vicissitude which involved the loss of ample property and pleasant leisure. The fraud of a near relation is alleged as the cause of a change so cruel to one who had not been heretofore compelled to consider the sharp question of "ways and means," and who was now a recent bridegroom and a young father. On losing all his fortune, Wilson removed to Edinburgh, and took up his abode in his mother's house. He was called to the Bar there, in 1815, together with Patrick Robertson and Lockhart; but "the call" was followed by no call for his professional services. When he was tired of pacing the hall, where expectations walk and clients reply to them sparingly, he walked a raid into the Yarrow country, as will be seen by a few words from a letter dated June, 1815:—

"On Tuesday morning I walked to Hogg's, a distance of about eight miles, fishing as I went, and surprised him in his cottage bottling whisky. He is well, and dressed pastorally. His house is not habitable, but the situation is good, and may become very pretty. There being no beds in his domicile, we last night came here, a farmer's house about a quarter of a mile from him."

This same year, he walked with his wife into the Highlands, carrying her wardrobe, and much observed on account of so strange a proceeding by the coteries of Edinburgh, with good Mrs. Grant of Laggan at their head, who marvelled at the man's boldness and the woman's acquiescence, and who conceived that the two might never "turn up" again, after so rude a journey, in fit order to appear in Edinburgh circles. The two did re-appear, however,—the lady's complexion, said critical old ladies, all the better for her journey; and her lord wrote, shortly after their return, to Hogg (a queer confidant) a letter, from which the following paragraphs are worth taking:—

"Cora or the Vale of Clwyd, and other Poems," is very creditable to our excellent friend, but will not sell any more than the 'Isle of Palms,' or 'The White Doe.' The 'White Doe' is not in season; venison is not liked in Edinburgh. It wants flavour; a good Ettrick wether is preferable. Wordsworth has more of the poetical character than any living writer, but he is not a man of first-rate intellect; his genius oversets him. Southey's 'Roderic' is not a first-rate work: the remorse of Roderic is that of a Christian devotee, rather than that of a dethroned monarch. His battles are ill fought. There is no processional march of events in the poem, no tendency to one great end, like a river increasing in majesty till it reaches the sea. Neither is there national character, Spanish or

Moorish. No sublime imagery; no profound passion. Southey wrote it, and Southey is a man of talent; but it is his worst poem. Scott's 'Field of Waterloo' I have seen. What a poem!—such bald and nerveless language, mean imagery, commonplace sentiments, and clumsy versification! It is beneath criticism. Unless the latter part of the battle be very fine indeed, this poem will injure him. Wordsworth is dished. Southey is in purgatory; Scott is dying; and Byron is married. Herbert is frozen to death in Scandinavia. Moore has lost his manliness. Coleridge is always in a fog. Joanna Baillie is writing a system of cookery. Montgomery is in a madhouse, or ought to be. Campbell is sick of a constipation in the bowels.

* * The Northern Highlanders do not admire 'Waverley,' so I presume the South Highlanders despise 'Guy Mannering.' The Westmoreland peasants think Wordsworth a fool. In Borrowdale, Southey is not known to exist. I met ten men at Hawick who did not think Hogg a poet, and the whole City of Glasgow think me a madman. So much for the voice of the people being the voice of God. I left my snuff-box in your cottage. Take care of it."

The oracular tone of the above *dicta* is characteristic enough, the events of the two next years and their sequel considered. Within the circuit of that time, Wilson had taken leave of poetry poured out in verse, as a prosa, and had become connected with a periodical which, however showy in those its early days, must be commemorated in ours as having been an organ of private passion rather than that of public opinion. The rabid Toryism of Edinburgh had found its mouthpiece; and the breath was blown into the same by one whose voice was meant by nature for more gracious exercises.

The history of the formation of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and of the means employed to propel it into public favour as an organ of fierce, unscrupulous and ungentlemanly partizanship, is told by Mrs. Gordon,—of course apologetically so far as her father's share in it is concerned. She lays stress on the fact that he was never that Editor whose bitterness and virulence made him a power which so many were timid enough to dread, and sufficiently mean to attempt to propitiate. Mr. Blackwood, she avers, ruled his Magazine for himself, and treated his contributors autocratically, omitting, if not interpolating, what pleased him. Mr. Lockhart, she would have us believe, was answerable for many of the passages fathered on *Christopher North*, which she justly stigmatizes as malignant, indefensible, altogether repulsive to just taste or honourable feeling. But, in addition to the fact, that to-day it would be difficult to prove by whose hands the venom and vitriol of Tory spite and invective were brewed and graduated,—here to be poisonous and caustic,—there to become (by accident, of course) disgusting and corrosive, past the power of apology to excuse or liberality to pardon,—another consideration remains behind. Granted that Wilson did not commit the most heinous of sins against right feeling, good manners—(these amounting to high morals)—which marked the bygone youth of that periodical;—it is clear that he had no objection to their being laid to his door. Without in his case the grasping necessity which induced the *Bravo* in Mr. Cooper's Venetian romance to pass for a hiring assassin, and to lie under the imputation of secret murders which he never committed, Prof. Wilson (by his daughter's own showing) connived at much which he was too generous himself to have done. Too much of it was Lockhart's fault; so runs the insinuated line of argument. But there was more than connivance on the part of Wilson. No one can be familiar with the "Noctes,"—in their day thought so profound, so fantastic, so bril-

liant—in ours, when served up collectively, laid by as would be so much coarse finery which had haunted its hour at a masquerade supper,—without perceiving that the ideal President of the orgies at Ambrose's, while talking of rainbows, daisies, Scottish moorlands, poets to be saved and poets to be doomed for ever, in a semi-bombastic, semi-sincere strain of poetical eloquence which had its believers,—entertained no objection to be considered as the real potentate who wielded the Vauxhall thunderbolts of condemnation, and who poured out the vials of a Tory wrath intended to scorch the earth—to blister all enemies, "confounding their politics." Mrs. Gordon owns that this was not Mr. Blackwood, but the poet of 'Unimore.' Room shall be made for Mrs. Gordon's portrait of *Christopher North's* collaborator:—

"Mr. Lockhart's pale olive complexion had something of a Spanish character in it, that accorded well with the sombre or rather melancholy expression of his countenance; his thin lips, compressed beneath a smile of habitual sarcasm, promised no genial response to the warmer emotions of the heart. His compact, finely-formed head indicated an acute and refined intellect. Cold, haughty, supercilious in manner, he seldom won love, and not unfrequently caused his friends to distrust it in him, for they sometimes found the warmth of their own feelings thrown back upon them in presence of this cold indifference. Circumstances afterwards conferred on him a brilliant position, and he gave way to the weakness which seeks prestige from the reflected glory found in rank. The gay coteries of London society injured his interest in the old friends who had worked hand in hand with him when in Edinburgh."

We, then, come to a notice of the Ettrick Shepherd—that inspired booby (who, nevertheless, wrote 'Kilmeny' and 'The Witch of Fife'), a sort of "Dougal creature," who appears to have been regarded by these Edinburgh "Tory mischief-makers" as a shuttlecock, whom they could fling here, or drop there, as they pleased, his own vanity thoroughly acquiescing "for a consideration." There is something pitiful, over-elaborate, provincial, to our eyes of to-day in the serviceable use to which two Oxford men—a muscular poet, such as Wilson; a refined satirist, as Lockhart was reputed to be—put this rude, half-educated rustic! Those who moaned and symphonized over Burns as a genius capriciously neglected—were the very folk who fooled and cheered on the less-educated Scottish poet:—and who thereupon were stricken with wonder when, in his fits of drunken vanity, he turned on them and tried to rend them with his tusks.

In the year 1820, Wilson was elected to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and carried off the prize from a competitor no less distinguished than Sir William Hamilton,—of whom Mrs. Gordon affixes a caricature sketch by Mr. Lockhart! The fight for the Chair was almost as strong a one as any of Wilson's pugilistic encounters. The great, stalwart, six-foot-high man, who could walk six miles an hour (as he assured us), had to write for testimonials to such a second-hand Queen of the Blues as Mrs. Grant of Laggan. Scott, it must be said, on the other hand, testified in his favour:—but Scott, as his biographer Lockhart has shown us, was as unscrupulously partizan to the backbone.

The Lectures are thus described:—

"The opening of a new session is always an interesting occasion, and when it is the Professor's first appearance the interest is of course intensified. The crowd that assembled to hear my father's introductory lecture proved too numerous for the dimensions of the room, and it was found necessary to adjourn to the more capacious class-room

of Dr. Monro, the Professor of Anatomy. Wilson entered, accompanied by Principal Baird, Professors Home, Jameson and Hope, in their gowns, — 'a thing, we believe, quite unusual,' remarked the *Scotsman*, in whose eyes this trifling mark of respect seemed a kind of insult to the audience, composed as it was, to a large extent, of persons prepared to give the new Professor anything but a cordial greeting. An eye-witness (the author of 'The Two Cosmos,'—MS. letter) thus describes the scene:— 'There was a furious bitterness of feeling against him among the classes of which probably most of his pupils would consist; and although I had no prospect of being among them, I went to his first lecture, prepared to join in a cabal, which I understood was formed to put him down. The lecture-room was crowded to the ceiling. Such a collection of hard-browed, scowling Scotsmen, muttering over their knobbles, I never saw. The Professor entered with a bold step, amid profound silence. Every one expected some deprecatory or propitiatory introduction of himself, and his subject, upon which the mass was to decide against him, reason or no reason; but he began in a voice of thunder right into the matter of his lecture, kept up unflinchingly and unhesitatingly, without a pause, a flow of rhetoric such as Dugald Stewart or Thomas Brown, his predecessors, never delivered in the same place. Not a word, not a murmur escaped his captivated, I ought to say his conquered, audience, and at the end they gave him a right-down unanimous burst of applause. Those who came to scoff remained to praise.'—Another spectator of the scene tells me that towards the conclusion of the lecture, the commencement of which had been delayed by the circumstance already mentioned, the Professor was interrupted in the midst of an eloquent peroration by the sudden entrance of Dr. Monro's tall figure—enveloped, as usual, in his long white greatcoat—to announce that his hour had come. Pulling out his watch, the unsympathizing anatomist addressed him—'Sir, it's past one o'clock, and my students are at the door; you must conclude.' The orator, thus rudely cut short, had some difficulty in preserving his self-possession, and, after a few sentences more, sat down."

The year after the Professor of Moral Philosophy was chaired, he was in the streets of Hawick, his daughter tells us, actively taking a side in "a little mill." The sequel gives a pleasant trait than any tale of fisticuffs:—

"It was the work of a moment to espouse the weaker side—a proceeding which naturally drew down upon him the hostility of the opposite party. This result was to him, however, of little consequence. There was nothing for it but to beat or be beaten. He was soon 'in position'; and, before his unknown adversary well knew what was coming, the skilled fist of the Professor had planted such a 'facier' as did not require repetition. Another 'round' was not called for; and leaving the discomfited champion to recover at his leisure, the Professor walked coolly away to take his seat in the stage-coach about to start for Edinburgh. He just reached it in time to secure a place inside, where he found two young men already seated. As a matter of course, he entered into conversation with them, and before the journey was half over they had become the best friends in the world. He asked all sorts of questions about their plans and prospects, and was informed they were going to attend College during the winter session. Among the classes mentioned were Leslie's, Jameson's, Wilson's, and some others. 'Oh! Wilson; he is a queer fellow, I am told; rather touched here' (pointing significantly to his head); 'odd, decidedly odd.' The lads, somewhat cautiously, after the manner of their country, said they had heard strange stories reported of Professor Wilson, but it was not right to believe everything; and that they would judge for themselves when they saw him. 'Quite right, lads; quite right; but I assure you I know something of the fellow myself, and I think he is a queer devil; only this very forenoon at Hawick he got into a row with a great lubberly fellow for some unknown cause of offence, and gave him such a taste of his fist as won't soon be forgotten; the whole place was ringing with the story: I wonder you did not hear of it.'—'Well,' rejoined the lads, 'we did hear something of the sort, but it seemed so incredible that a Professor of Moral Philosophy should mix himself up with disreputable quarrels at a fair, we did not believe it.' Wilson looked very grave, agreed that it was certainly a most unbecoming position for a Professor; yet he was sorry to say, that having heard the whole story from an eye-witness, it was but too true. Dexterously turning the subject, he very soon banished all further discussion about 'the Professor,' and held the delighted lads enchained in the interest of his conversation until they reached the end of the journey. On getting out of the coach, they politely asked him, as he seemed to know Edinburgh well, if he would direct them to a hotel.' 'With pleasure, my young friends; we shall all go to a hotel together; no doubt you are hungry and ready for dinner, and you shall dine with me.' A coach was called; Wilson ordered the luggage to be placed outside, and gave directions to the driver, who in a short time pulled up at a very nice-looking house, with a small garden in front. The situation was rural, and there was so little of the aspect of a hotel about the place, that on alighting the lads asked once or twice if they had come to the right place? 'All right, gentlemen; walk in; leave your trunks in the lobby. I have settled with the driver, and now I shall order dinner.' No time was lost, and very soon the two youths were conversing freely with their unknown friend, and enjoying themselves extremely in the satisfactory position of having thus accidentally fallen into such good company and good quarters. The deception, however, could not be kept up much longer; and, in the course of the evening, Wilson let them know where they were, telling them that they could now judge for themselves what sort of a fellow 'the Professor' was."

As we proceed in the narrative it becomes evident that the Professor's Chair as a contributor (not an editor) to *Blackwood's Magazine* was menaced by storms. Leigh Hunt threatened the periodical with an action for libel; and "Mr. Cadell," says Mrs. Gordon, "appears to have been greatly alarmed by this prospect, not having been quite so accustomed to that species of intimation [intimidation—*Ed.*] as Mr. Blackwood." About this time Lockhart appears more distinctly on the scene in this work, in bits from his own letters, as under:—

"Who is Mr. D. Abercromby? You have little sympathy for a brother glutton. What would you think of the Gormandizing School, No. II. 'Professor John Wilson'? I could easily toss off such an article if you are anxious for it,—taking one of the *délicatente* dinners, perhaps, and a speech about Michael Angelo, by David Bridges, for the materials. No. III. 'Peter Robertson'; No. IV. 'Wull.' Miss Edgeworth is at Abbotsford, and has been for some time: a little, dark, bearded, sharp, withered, active, laughing, talking, impudent, fearless, outspoken, honest, Whiggish, un-Christian, good-tempered, kindly, ultra-Irish body. I like her one day, and damn her to perdition the next. She is a very queer character: particulars some other time. She, Sir Adam, and the Great Unknown are 'too much for any company.' Tom Purdie is well, and sends his compts.; so does Laidlaw. I have invited Hogg to dine here tomorrow, to meet Miss Edgeworth. She has a great anxiety to see the Bore."

Another extract, date London, A.D. 1824:— "Dear Professor,—Many thanks for your welcome epistle, which, on returning from Bristol yesterday, I found here with 'Maga,' and a note of Blackwood's. By the way, you will be glad to hear I found poor Christie doing well, both in health and business. I spent three very pleasant days with him. I have seen a host of lions, among others, Hook, Canning, Rogers, Croly, Maginn, Capt. Morris (not the Dr.), Botherby, Lady Davy, Lady C. Lamb—**** (I copy these stars from a page in 'Adam Blair'), Miss Baillie, old Gifford, Matthews, Irving, Allan Cunningham, Wilkie, Colburn and Coleridge. The last well worth all

the rest, and 500 more such into the bargain. Ebony should merely keep him in his house for a summer, with Johnny Dow in a cupboard, and he would drive the windmills before him. I am to dine at Mr. Gillman's one of these days. Irving, you may depend upon it, is a pure humbug. He has about three good attitudes, and the lower notes of his voice are superb, with a fine manly tremulation that sets women mad, as the roar of a noble bull does a field of kine; but beyond this he is nothing, really nothing. He has no sort of real earnestness—feeble, pumped up, boisterous, over-laid stuff is his staple; he is no more a Chalmers than — is a Jeffrey. I shall do an article that will finish him by and by."

Later comes a rather strong paragraph from the author of 'Matthew Wald,' who was Mr. Lockhart himself:—

"I don't hear anything of 'Matthew Wald' here, but I would fain hope it may be doing in spite of that. Ask Blackwood to let me hear anything. Can I do anything for him here? I am picking up materials for the Baron Lauerwinkel's or some other body's letters to his kinsfolk, 3 vols. post 8vo. Pray write a first-rate but brief puff of 'Matthew' for next number *Blackwood*, or if not, say so, that I may do it myself, or make the Doctor."

And a word from the next page but one:—

"For myself, I accepted Dr. Stoddart's offer of his newspaper, to be repaid by a few occasional paragraphs throughout the year. * * After all, it is a pleasant thing to have a daily paper at one's breakfast-table all the year through. It can cost us little trouble to repay him by a dozen half-columns—half of these may be puffs of ourselves by the way—and Southey and others have agreed to do the same thing on the same terms."

That Mrs. Gordon did not intend to show up all this machinery of a past time, may be fully admitted. She has done so, nevertheless; and by the side of Wilson will stand, so long as groups are made, the figure, as she has chosen to trace it, of Wilson's bottle-holder.

While, however, the no-editor of *Blackwood* did no harm (as his biographer submits), he, nevertheless, contrived to do no good;—as when he wrote a preachment to Moir—the forgotten "*Delta*" of *Blackwood's Magazine*—as to "one of the most delightful poets of this age"; and praised that second-hand writer's Scottish local droll, "Mansie Waugh," "as inimitable, and better than Galt's very best";—and this in face of Galt's 'Annals of the Parish' (a tale sure to return) and 'Ayrshire Legatees'! In truth, the position asserted for him as a literary man will not bear examination. At home, he was charming. As a Professor, his students remain, to communicate what he communicated to them, more or less.

As years go on, we find Wilson consulted by sundry of his countrymen:—Allan Cunningham, to wit, in regard to his 'Anniversary,' and another writer, happily still living, who wrote as follows, date 1829:—

"Sir William Hamilton's paper on Cousin's Metaphysics I read last night, but, like Hogg's Fife warlock, 'my head whirled round,' and one thing I couldn't mind. 'O curas hominum!' I have some thoughts of beginning to prophesy next year, if I prosper; that seems the best style, could one strike into it rightly. THOMAS CARLYLE."

That the wish of Mr. Carlyle to prophesy may have been father to the thought, few will question.

Among "Christopher North's" friends' and intimates, the game-cocks not forgotten, few can have given him or his household more cause for trouble than the "Opium-Eater":—

"I remember [says Mrs. Gordon] his coming to Gloucester Place one stormy night. He remained hour after hour, in vain expectation that the waters would assuage and the hurly-burly cease. There was nothing for it but that our visitor should remain all night. The Professor ordered a room to

be prepared for him; and they found each other such good company, that this accidental detention was prolonged, without further difficulty, for the greater part of a year. During this visit, some of his eccentricities did not escape observation. For example, he rarely appeared at the family meals, preferring to dine in his own room at his own hour, not unfrequently turning night into day. His tastes were very simple, though a little troublesome, at least to the servant who prepared his repast. Coffee, boiled rice and milk, and a piece of mutton from the loin, were the materials that invariably formed his diet. The cook, who had an audience with him daily, received her instructions in silent awe, quite overpowered by his manner; for, had he been addressing a duchess, he could scarcely have spoken with more deference. He would cough his request in such terms as these:—"Owing to dyspepsia afflicting my system, and the possibility of any additional disarrangement of the stomach taking place, consequences incalculably distressing would arise, so much so, indeed, as to increase nervous irritation, and prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance, if you do not remember to cut the mutton in a diagonal rather than in a longitudinal form." The cook—a Scotchwoman—had great reverence for Mr. De Quincey as a man of genius; but, after one of these interviews, her patience was pretty well exhausted, and she would say, "Weel, I never heard the like o' that in a' my days; the bodie has an awfu' sicht o' words. If it had been my ain master that was wanting his dinner, he would ha' ordered a hale tablefu' wi' little mair than a waff o' his haun, and here's a' this claver about a bit mutton nae bigger than a prin. Mr. De Quinshey would mak' a gran' preacher, though I'm thinking a hantle o' the folk wouldna ken what he was driving at." * * But these little meals were not the only indulgences that, when not properly attended to, brought trouble to Mr. De Quincey. Regularity in doses of opium were even of greater consequence. An ounce of laudanum per diem prostrated animal life in the early part of the day. It was no unfrequent sight to find him in his room lying upon the rug in front of the fire, his head resting upon a book, with his arms crossed over his breast, plunged in profound slumber. For several hours he would lie in this state, until the effects of the torpor had passed away. The time when he was most brilliant was generally towards the early morning hours; and then, more than once, in order to show him off, my father arranged his supper-parties so that, sitting till three or four in the morning, he brought Mr. De Quincey to that point at which in charm and power of conversation he was so truly wonderful.

In the year 1832, Wilson took a cruise with the Experimental Squadron, and wrote home, perpetually, letters here lovingly printed.—Why should we be compelled to say that the letters are poor letters, to compare (for instance), with the diary of Scott on his 'Lighthouse Cruise'? There is not to be found, in the series of similar pages devoted to this unfamiliar experience of a man who was a poet and an observer, one trait which attests a new eye. He went and came, and enjoyed himself, and got safely home, and wrote home accordingly.

In May of the year 1834, Ebenezer Elliott is here pilloried as writing to the autocrat of poetical criticism (as some esteemed Wilson to be) with a propitiating regret for some former letter, in a tone of adulation. In November, White, that cordial, genial man (who in his creations, perhaps, was unable to make good his intentions), addressed to the autocrat an admiring letter about the 'Noctes.' In a page not far from those recording the above letters, may be seen how these famous improvisations hurt some who were presented, theatrically, as actors in the witch-dance. Hogg, who, though he was a rustic, and mystified (Mrs. Gordon assures us) by Lockhart, got weary, it seems, of being made the stalking-horse of any amount of splendid nonsense with which *Christopher North* chose to load him. He

had made a foray into London; he was here injudiciously patronized; and when he got back to Modern Athens, did not thoroughly comprehend that he was only, as formerly, to play his part as one of "his poets." An imitation of *Blackwood's Magazine* had been started in London; and he was fed, and nourished, and promoted accordingly, to say there whatsoever he chose,—to print no matter what impertinence. With all this, however, the Shepherd's fortunes did not thrive. When he got home to Edinburgh, he desired to creep back to Blackwood, as a stipendiary; and nothing in these volumes is more curious than Wilson's negotiations and cares on the subject. They were unavailing. Having spoilt the man at home, there was no hope of progress, or even of his keeping the ground extravagantly accorded to him. For false expectations, such encouragers as Wilson and Lockhart were, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, to those whom they upheld,—and could for the moment uphold,—were largely answerable. The plea of "high spirits," however, carries off the offence, the failure, the downfall.

Meanwhile, so long as Wilson's frame held out, he sat on his throne like a king. With the adolescence of Blackwood, there came a greater temperance of criticism. Whigs had not, when they were becoming men, always pimples on their faces. It was permitted for a gentleman to talk against "right divine," without his being subjected to a stroke of the Crutch. *Christopher North* tried hard to unsay many of the wild and overstrained things which he had said, in his early days, about men and poets, and Whigs (who might, nevertheless, have souls to be saved), though they did sit under the light of Sydney Smith's mirth—though they did follow Lord Brougham in all the liberalities of his long but consistent career. The death of Wilson's wife—an amiable, gracious woman, who throughout the wedded life of the two seemed to supply such ballast as was wanting to his vagaries—left him melancholy, if resigned. Whether as a lecturer or as a critic his career was virtually closed on the day when she ceased to gladden his home. This book, we are sorry to say, is an incomplete one so far as the placing of its hero on a pedestal is concerned: it may be, for that very reason, all the more genuine.

Thirteen Months in the Rebel Army: being a Narrative of Personal Adventures in the Infantry, Ordnance, Cavalry, Courier, and Hospital Services. With an Exhibition of the Power, Purposes, Earnestness, Military Despotism, and Demoralization of the South. By an Impressed New Yorker. (Low & Co.)

THE Impressed New Yorker takes up his pen to curse the South; but lo! he blesses her altogether. In terms as vague as they are violent, he inveighs against the Confederate States for their sin in "warring against rightful authority," and with a whine of virtuous horror speaks of their "demoralization"; but the important facts to which he draws attention upset his own strong accusations. Taking credit to himself for telling his country "facts as to the diabolical barbarisms of Southern society in trampling upon all personal rights, as well as facts showing the intense and resolute earnestness of the whole Southern people in the rebellion," he does not see that the intense and resolute earnestness which he admits is irreconcilable with "diabolical barbarism" and "demoralization," and that since "the whole Southern people" give unanimous support to the rebellion, the personal rights which are "trampled upon" by "absolute

military despotism" can only be the personal rights of enemies.

The New Yorker's story may be briefly stated. In the spring of last year he finds himself "located in Phillips County, Arkansas," where he and a partner are employed "getting out wine-cask staves, to be shipped from New Orleans and from thence to France." For a time he ("the stranger-youth," as he designates himself) is prosperous and happy in his "location," when he has the misfortune to rouse the envy of his rougher companions by excelling them in strength and skill, and by "refusing to drink with the crowd." On April 17, 1861, these envious companions seek to compass his destruction by the aid of the Phillips County Vigilance Committee, in whose court he is put on his trial as an "Abolitionist, bent on exciting insurrection among the slaves." The opinion for several minutes prevails with his judges, that it would be best to hang him. Mr. Committee-man Butler Cavins enters the grocery, in which the midnight court is held, and untwisting a coil of rope, naively observes: "Gentlemen, I am in favour of hanging. He is a nice, innocent young man. He is far safer for heaven now than when he learns to drink, swear, and be as hardened an old sinner as I am." From this perilous position, however, the nice young man rescues himself by exercise of wit and opportune display of his two six-shooters. Deciding not to hang him just at present with Mr. Butler Cavins's "lariat," the Committee adjourn to drink a gallon of whisky at his expense,—the liberated prisoner paying a dollar for the drink to the same Mr. Cavins who, three minutes before, was bent on "teaching him how to stretch hemp."

While his persecutors are getting drunk, the "youthful stranger" rides off to Helena, where he arrives in time to take the Memphis boat. On April 19, "the very day the blood of the Massachusetts 6th Regiment dyed the streets of Baltimore, shed by her murderous rebels," he is leaving the boat at the Memphis wharf, when a military policeman arrests him and takes him before the Memphis Vigilance Committee. After examination by the Committee, he is dismissed,—but is significantly advised to volunteer, the policeman who arrested him saying, "Several members of the Committee think, if you do not see fit to follow this advice, you will probably stretch hemp instead of leaving Memphis; as they cannot be responsible for the acts of an infuriate mob, who may hear that you come from the North." It requires no ordinary courage to reject advice that is put with such cogency. The "stranger-youth" observes, "The meshes of their cursed net were around me, and there was no release; and, with as good a grace as I could assume, I wrote my name; and thus I volunteered." Commencing service as a private in the "Jeff Davis Invincibles, Co. B. Second Tenn.," the New Yorker is a second lieutenant on the following November 14. Having then had enough of Infantry service, he changes into the Ordnance. On February 4, 1862, he enters the Cavalry as an orderly sergeant, and is quickly promoted to a lieutenancy. On April 1, he is acting as General Breckenridge's special aide-de-camp. On April 12, he obtains an honourable discharge from military service on account of his wounds, but is retained as assistant surgeon,—his medical knowledge having been picked up from two courses of medical lectures which he attended when he was at school in New York. At the close of the following month, he escapes, and makes good his flight to New York.

Such is the outline of the thirteen months of adventure. What is the adventurer's testimony

about life in the "demoralized South"? On the great question of the struggle, he tells us, there is perfect unanimity,—rich and poor, of all grades and both sexes, being determined to aid the Government to their utmost until the struggle is brought to a successful end. The discipline of the armies is admirable. Here and there, a drunken riot may occur amongst raw Irish recruits; or there is grumbling when pay is in arrears for more than a few weeks, or a soldier impressed (like the New Yorker) against his will is guilty of desertion; but the control of officers over men is complete. In the camps there is abundance of provision; in the Ordinance, an actual excess of stores. Every white man who can fight is ready to enlist. The women display the same spirit. At every town where regiments come, the ladies hasten out to meet them with fruit, flowers and wine. In the hospitals, the women of highest rank and most delicate nurture are not content with serving as nurses, like Florence Nightingale and her staff, but exert themselves to turn the convalescent wards into drawing-rooms. They not only bring with them daily supplies of kitchen dainties, but they decorate the rooms with the best furniture of their own homes, and spend hour after hour in singing to the soldiers, or playing to them on pianos. Speaking of the Selma hospital, the New Yorker says, "Here, again, we were burdened with kindness from the ladies. Wines, jellies, strawberries, cakes, flowers were always abundant, served by beautiful women with the most bewitching smiles. * * The young ladies vied with each other in delectating us with the 'Marseillaise,' 'Dixie,' and like patriotic songs, interspersing occasionally something about moonlight walks in Southern bowers, &c., which my modesty would not allow me to suppose had any reference to the tall young surgeon." One of these same Selma ladies, on her lover seeming disinclined to enlist, sends him a lady's skirt and crinoline, with the brief note, "Wear these, or volunteer." Even misers become generous under the influence of patriotism. At Mobile, an old gentleman, whose avarice is notorious, enters the hospital with a roll of bank-bills in his hand, and passing from cot to cot, gives to each wounded man a five-dollar bill, "repeating, with a spasmodic jerk of his head and a forced smile, 'Make yourself comfortable; make yourself comfortable, my good fellow!'" Not only do churches, court-houses, factories, plantations and public institutions contribute their bells to the Government foundries, but private houses are stripped of their metal fittings for the good of the State. "The people," says the New Yorker, "furnished large quantities of old brass of every description; and irons, candlesticks, gas-fixtures, and even door-knobs. I have seen waggons loaded of these lying at railway depôts, waiting shipment to the foundries." Speaking of the exceptional acts of needless brutality which are features of a hard-fought field, the writer says, "I must do the Rebel officers the justice to state, that they always condemned them, and warned us against acts not sanctioned by the laws of civilized warfare." Such are a few of the proofs given of the demoralization of the South.

In his review of the Southern Ordinance, which, he reports, is in no danger of failing, the New Yorker says that the finest cannon and small arms have come from England. We can give him another fact for this section of his book, when the second edition is called for. The Southern agents, who at the beginning of the war were buying arms in London to the full extent of their resources, now say to the gunsmiths, "We don't want to buy any more arms. We take more than we want."

Some of the anecdotes given of Southern officers are worthy of preservation:—

"The hardships of Fort Wright were here renewed; that is, hard work and harder drill. At one time we worked twelve hours out of every thirty-six, so that every other work-turn came at night. Generals Polk, Pillow, Cheatham, and McGown were present day and night, encouraging the men with words of cheer. General Pillow at one time dismounted and worked in the trenches himself, to quiet some dissatisfaction which had arisen. The night was dark and stormy, the men were worn out, and many gave utterance to their dissatisfaction at having to work on such a night. General Pillow was sitting on his horse near by, and occasionally urging on the men the necessity of pressing on with the work; when an old Mexican war veteran, named W. H. Thomas, who was allowed some little latitude by his general, called out, 'Old Gid, if you think there is so much hurry for this work, suppose you get down and help us a while.' The general, seeing that he had an opportunity to gain popularity with the men, dismounted, and laying aside his sword and cloak, worked for several hours. This was a feather in his cap, in the eyes of the poor fellows, for many a day."

Amongst other stories told of Capt. J. H. Morgan, the guerilla leader, are the following:—

"Morgan, as a citizen in times of peace, maintained the reputation of a generous, genial, jolly, horse-loving, and horse-racing Kentuckian. He went into the Rebellion *con amore*, and pursues it with high enjoyment. He is about thirty-five years of age, six feet in height, well made for strength and agility, and is perfectly master of himself; has a light complexion, sandy hair, and generally wears a moustache, and a little beard on his chin. His eyes are keen, bluish grey in colour, and when at rest, have a sleepy look, but he sees every one and every thing around him, although apparently unobservant. He is an admirable horseman, and a good shot. As a leader of a battalion of cavalry, he has no superior in the Rebel ranks. His command of his men is supreme. While they admire his generosity and manliness, sharing with them all the hardships of the field, they fear his more than Napoleonic severity for any departure from enjoined duty. His men narrate of him this—that upon one occasion, when engaging in a battle, he directed one of his troopers to perform a hazardous mission in the face of the enemy. The man did not move. Morgan asked, in short quick words, 'Do you understand my orders?'—'Yes, captain, but I can not obey.'—'Then, good-by,' said Morgan, and in a moment the cavalryman fell dead from his saddle. Turning to his men, he added, 'Such be the fate of every man disobeying orders in the face of an enemy.' No man ever hesitated after that to obey any command. But Morgan is not without generosity to a foe. A Federal cavalryman related to me, since my escape, an unusual act for an enemy. Losing the command of his wounded horse, which goaded by pain plunged wildly on, he was borne into the midst of Morgan's force. 'Don't shoot him!' cried Morgan to a dozen of his men who raised their pistols. 'Give him a chance for his life.' The pistols were lowered, and the man sent back to his own lines unharmed."

The "soldier's death" of General Albert Sidney Johnson is thus described:—

"When I had come within about ten rods of Johnson's staff, a shell burst in the air about equidistant from myself and the staff. The missiles of death seemed to fill the air in every direction, and almost before the fragments had found their resting-place, I reined up my horse and saluted. General Johnson, who was in front of his staff, had turned away his horse and was leaning a little forward, pressing his right knee against the saddle. In a moment, and before the despatch was delivered, the staff discovered that their leader was wounded, and hastened to his assistance. A piece of the shell, whose fragments had flown so thick around me as I came up, had struck his thigh half way between his hip and knee, and cut a wide path through, severing the femoral artery. Had he been instantly

taken from his horse and a tourniquet applied, he might perhaps have been saved. When reproached by Governor Harris, chief of staff and his brother-in-law, for concealing his wound while his life-blood was ebbing away, he replied, with true nobility of soul, 'My life is nothing to the success of this charge; had I exclaimed I was wounded when the troops were passing, it might have created a panic and defeat.' In ten minutes after he was lifted from his horse he ceased to breathe."

With the same glorious resolution to do his duty to the last, fell Brigadier-General Gladden, of South Carolina:—

"Brigadier-General Gladden, of South Carolina, who was in General Bragg's command, had his left arm shattered by a ball on the first day of the fight. Amputation was performed hastily by his staff-surgeon on the field; and then, instead of being taken to the rear for quiet and nursing, he mounted his horse, against the most earnest remonstrances of all his staff, and continued to command. On Monday, he was again in the saddle, and kept it during the day; on Tuesday, he rode on horseback to Corinth, twenty miles from the scene of action, and continued to discharge the duties of an officer. On Wednesday, a second amputation, near the shoulder, was necessary, when General Bragg sent an aid to ask if he would not be relieved of his command. To which he replied, 'Give General Bragg my compliments, and say that General Gladden will only give up his command to go into his coffin.' Against the remonstrances of personal friends, and the positive injunctions of the surgeons, he persisted in sitting up in his chair, receiving despatches and giving directions, till Wednesday afternoon, when lockjaw seized him, and he died in a few moments. A sad end was this, for a man possessing many of the noblest and most exalted characteristics."

Though the New Yorker maintains that the South is demoralized, he calls on his fellow-countrymen of the North to understand that their enemies are thoroughly "in earnest,"—a fact which we are inclined to think the Northerners have been aware of for some time past. "My impression," he says, "since coming North, is that the mass of Union-loving people here are asleep, because they do not fully understand the resources and earnestness of the South. There is no such universal and intense earnestness here as prevails all over the Rebel States." Wherefore the North is urged to wake up and redouble her exertions.

The Basque Language and the Finnish Languages.—[*Lanque Basque et Langues Finnoises*, par le Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte]. (Privately Printed.)

The Basque language is an object of interest from many different points of view. The language of the Pyrenees rises between French and Spanish like the Pyrenees themselves between France and Spain, as alien in character and as wild in aspect. The peaks of its grammar were deemed so inaccessible, that the first author of a guide to the language, Larramendi, gave to his work the title of 'El Imposible Vencido,'—'The Impossibility Conquered.' What would Larramendi have said could he have foreseen what future times had in store for his impracticable language at the hands of foreigners? The best grammar of Basque is by the Parisian Lécuse, and the mountaineers of the Pyrenees have in our own days received their first translations of the Bible from the West End of London,—written under the eye, corrected by the hand and printed at the expense of a Prince of the house of Bonaparte.

The remarkable family of Bonaparte has often manifested a desire to shine in letters as well as in arms; and Louis-Lucien Bonaparte, son of Lucien the brother of the first Napoleon, belongs to a peculiarly literary branch of the

family. His father was the author, among other works, of the epic poem of 'Charlemagne,' published during his residence in England, in 1814; his brother Charles, the Prince of Musignano, is celebrated as the continuator of the great work on American Ornithology commenced by Alexander Wilson, the emigrant Paisley weaver. Prince Louis-Lucien was known in early life as an excellent chemist, and we have heard that his attention was first turned to languages by the necessity that he found himself under of acquiring an adequate knowledge of Swedish to read a work by Berzelius on the Blowpipe. He was then residing at Florence, and he took instructions from Gräberg at Hemsö, a Swedish writer of some note, who, after having been Consul at Morocco, finally settled down at Florence as librarian to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. From this beginning arose that ardent love of philological research, especially in the obscurer languages of Europe, which has made the Prince one of the most remarkable of linguistic scholars, and also a philological Mæcenas of a kind and on a scale to which we know no parallel. There is now before us a small printed catalogue of the works which have been issued at his expense or from his private press in London, since the first 'Specimen of a Comparative Lexicon of all the European Languages,' drawn up by himself and published at Florence in 1847. One of the volumes in this catalogue is the Parable of the Sower in seventy-two European languages and dialects; into some of which it was first rendered at his instigation. Among the works enumerated we find six in the Celtic idioms, commencing with the 'Celtic Hexapla, being the Song of Solomon in all the living Dialects of the Gaelic and Cambrian Languages,' in which six varieties of Celtic are presented at the opening of every leaf. We find also twenty-seven different publications in various Italian dialects, and no less than thirty-one in the dialects of England and Scotland, providing for future philologists a body of valuable and authentic materials for study, such as no Englishman had ever thought of collecting, and the value of which will be more fully developed and appreciated as time wears on and the dialects change or disappear. Of all these works there are copies in the Library of the British Museum, presented by the liberality of the Prince himself, who spends most of his time in England. We may probably speak of them on some future occasion, but our present business is with Basque. The catalogue enumerates twenty-four distinct publications in or on this language, of different degrees of interest and importance, comprising the commencement of two entire translations of the Bible, one into the Guipuscoan and another into the Labourdin dialect, and also a translation of 'The Song of the Three Children,' from the Book of Daniel, into eleven varieties of the language;—for the Basque, it appears, is divided into many dialects and sub-dialects, some of which are unintelligible to those who speak the others. The Guipuscoan version of the Bible, which is still advancing towards completion, is the noblest monument of the language that has yet appeared in print. It has been, we believe, chiefly written in England, by Don Jose Antonio Azpiazu, a native Basque, under the active collaboration and superintendence of the Prince himself, who, amid all the languages that he has studied, appears to regard Basque with especial predilection.

We are glad to perceive that, in addition to these labours, by which he is earning the enduring gratitude of the Basque populations, the Prince has now taken pen in hand

to communicate to the European public some of the results at which he has arrived in the course of his linguistic researches. In the 'Langue Basque et Langues Finnoises' he gives us the first of a series which promises to throw a steady and permanent light on a question which has been much debated among philologists. "However great the difference," he informs us, "which exists between the Basque and the Finnish languages, they nevertheless present to the linguist some striking analogies in their grammar; and in the case of a language which is so different from all others, 'some' analogies are much. Though I have the intention to publish remarks of considerable extent on this subject, I cannot refrain in the mean time, while passing over for the moment all that relates to the post-positive character of these languages, from briefly calling the attention of linguists to—1st, the formation of the nominative plural; 2nd, the definite declension; 3rd, the objective pronominal conjugation; and 4th, the harmony and permutation of the vowels."

Neither in this passage nor elsewhere in the pamphlet is any reference made to the alleged affinity between the Celtic languages and the Basque, which has been so frequently asserted. "The Basque or Cantabrian in Spain, the Gaelic in the north of Scotland, and the Hiberno-Celtic or native language of Ireland, are," says the latest stereotype edition of Webster's Dictionary, "the purest remains of ancient Celtic." Confident statements of this kind were perhaps pardonable in some elder writers after, as we learn from Francisque Michel's excellent work on 'Le Pays Basque,' Bruzen de la Martinière had made the startling assertion, in the 'Grand Dictionnaire Géographique,' that three visitors to his rooms, a Welshman, a Bas Breton and a Basque, had found to their surprise, on speaking in their respective languages, that they were mutually intelligible. To those who have looked at the grammars and dictionaries, the assertion that an Englishman, a German and a Laplander, are mutually intelligible in their respective languages, would be just as credible as that of De la Martinière, which can only be ascribed to some strange delusion. The notion of affinity between Welsh and Basque has, indeed, been so often exploded of late, that the Prince has passed it by in expressive silence. We cannot, however, but wish that he had touched on it with a word. He is the only man in Europe who is known to be at the same time an ardent student of the Celtic languages and of the Basque, and from the decision on such a point of a President of the Cambrian Institute there would be no appeal.

The affinities with the Finnish family of languages stand on a very different footing, and this pamphlet tends to establish them on a firmer basis than ever. The languages to which its author directs attention, the Mordvinian, the Vogulian and the Hungarian, belong, as philologists are aware, not even to the Indo-European family, but to the class of Turanian languages, the chief seat of which is in Asia, though a few have been able to secure a footing in Europe. The Turanian languages have been always noted for the diversity of their forms and the identity of their spirit. The nations which speak two of these languages, the Turkish and the Hungarian, have met on many a battle-field without suspecting, probably, that many of the idioms of their respective war-cries were in any way akin. There are strong instances of affinity, however, between them, one of which may be mentioned as extending also to the Basque. In Hungarian, there is but a single pronoun to

signify "he," "she" and "it"; so that the title of George Sand's celebrated volume 'Elle et Lui,'—"She and He,"—is absolutely untranslatable without a periphrase; and many a sentence which is as clear as day in English and German becomes altogether obscure in Hungarian, without great care on the part of the translator. The same defect exists not only in Turkish, but in all the Tartarian languages extending eastward towards monosyllabic China; where again it prevails, and in the language and the written characters of the Celestial Empire there is no distinction between "he" and "she." Turning from the extreme east to the extreme west of the ancient continent, the defect, as we have said, meets us also in Basque; but with all this singular affinity in ideas there is no affinity in vocables. In Chinese, the too comprehensive pronoun is "ta"; in Hungarian it is "ö"; and in Basque it is "hara" in some positions and "hura" in others, but in all cases with the double meaning, which seems to us so unpardonably awkward.

Prince Lucien chiefly directs his attention to the forms of the verb, which constitute in fact the most remarkable and characteristic feature of the whole Basque grammar. In English we have three different forms of expressing the main tenses of every verb: in the preterite, for instance, we can say "I gave," "I did give," or "I was giving." The Basque form of expression is analogous to the last of the three. Every tense is expressed by the combination of one of the Basque participles,—of which there are three—the past, the present, and the future,—with a tense of the verb "to be"; which in Basque is wonderfully prolific. Inchauspe, who has published a quarto volume on the grammar of the verb "to be," which he asserts to be the only verb in the language, fills nearly five hundred pages with a paradigm of all its various forms. While, as we have seen, the Basque supplies no term to discriminate between "he" and "she," there is to nearly every tense and number a diversity of forms to be used when the speaker is addressing a man or a woman. Luckily, there is a third form, which may be used indiscriminately; and there is also a fourth form, to be used when the speaker is desirous of being particularly respectful either to a gentleman or lady. What principally swells the volume, however, is the vast variety of forms for denoting what may be called the conditions of the verb. To express "I gave them to him," for instance, use must be made of a participle, "giving," and of a tense of the verb "to be," in which "them to him" is held in solution, the pronouns being inexplicably interwoven with the verb. It will be readily admitted that these arrangements are sufficiently strange and striking to render it probable that if anything of the same kind is discovered in other languages at a thousand miles' distance, some original connexion between them may be fairly inferred. It is precisely this which is demonstrated in the pamphlet before us to an extent and with a precision which will give it a high value in the eyes of philologists. It was known, indeed, that in Hungarian, which also strikingly resembles Basque in the declension of its substantives, an "accusative" was sometimes inserted in a verb. In English, to express "I love thee," three words are used; in Latin, to convey the same meaning, two only—"te amo"; and in Hungarian, but one—"szeretlek." If there be an advantage to the force and beauty of the sentence by its compression into two words, it may be contended that the advantage is increased by its compression into one; and that in this particular Hungarian is

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superior to Basque, in which, as we have already mentioned, "I love thee" must be expressed in two words, one of which represents the participle "loving," and the other the sentence "I am thee," amalgamated into one vocable. The principle, however, of compressing the verb, its nominative case and its object into one word, which is carried further in Basque than in any other language, had not hitherto been made the subject of extended research; but the Prince points out, both in the Mordvinian and Vogulian, a nearer approach to the powers of Basque in this respect than had been previously supposed, and establishes his point by a series of tables which prove a closer correspondence between the Basque and Finnish languages than had hitherto been suspected. He has also some remarks on the principles of harmony in Basque, which are eminently worthy of attention as coming from one who has shown, by various indications in his writings, that he has studied more extensively the varieties of European pronunciation than any previous author.

Before taking our leave of Basque, we must remark that, in our singularly composite language, there is one odd phrase that seems to have found its way to us from the Pyrenees. There is a vulgar expression, more common formerly than now, "By Jingo," or "By the living Jingo." The first verse of the translation of Genesis into Basque shows us that "Jainko" is the Basque name for the Deity.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Mick Tracy, the Irish Scripture-Reader; or, the Martyred Convert and the Priest. By W. A. C. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—It not unfrequently happens that through the injudicious mixture of grave and gay, the latter ingredient so preponderates, that there is a danger not only of what is valuable being compromised and brought into disrepute, but even of pearls being, so to speak, cast before swine. Such are the means by which this work proposes to carry out a serious object—one not to be entered on lightly, and not to be accomplished by the aid of romance. Its purpose is, by means of *romantic reality*, to exhibit Popery as the "mystery of iniquity," and so to solve one of the hidden mysteries of Holy Scripture; also, to give the history of "an Irish Scripture-Reader." Its plan is to entice readers by amusing them, in much the same way as a congregation is attracted into "that synagogue of Satan," a theatre, to hear the ravings of some self-inspired prophet upon the same boards where tragedy and comedy in turn bear rule. The audience as well as the actors are out of place, and end by gaining neither instruction nor amusement. Just so, there are some people who would on no account tamper with the worldliness or frivolity of a novel or tale of the times; but if it is spiced with a taste of religious rant, it alters the case entirely. Now, 'Mick Tracy' falls into this snare, in mixing up with the religious experiences of a Scripture-Reader amusing tales of Irish character, such as are to be found in works entirely devoted to that object. Like the moral to a fable, the serious part of this tale may be skipped, and the reader may reap considerable amusement from the fabulous or romantic portion, whilst he need not be distressed at the thoughts of a tale of martyrdom,—for so harrowing a title is hardly appropriate to this book. A word with regard to the criticism which the author wishes to forestall. In any case, whether perfections or imperfections are detected, he is contented with the thought that it will serve to advertise his book. So let it be; for he says, very disinterestedly, that "the whole aim of the book is to honour God." And here, although not a native of Ireland, he gives evidence of the company which he has been keeping from his youth up. The Irish, with all their warmth of heart, and ready wit and gratitude, are said to be noted also for what is commonly termed "blarney." And the apt pupil has not neglected to put in practice the lesson which he has

learnt; for he trusts that "a reading public will favour his book with universal patronage; and by largely purchasing, repeated editions will become necessary, and render it thereby a source of gain,—a feature in its subsequent history very desirable to more parties than one."

Post-Office Directory of Essex, Herts, Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex. With Maps engraved expressly for the Work, and corrected to the Time of Publication. (Kelly & Co.)—Growing with our national prosperity, our Directories steadily increase in bulk. The third edition of this work consisted of 1,420 pages, the fourth had 1,752 pages, and the present (the fifth) contains 1,986 pages. The proprietors express a hope that this present edition will "be found to be equal in accuracy to the previous editions." It is to be observed that they do not hope it may be found more accurate, or quite accurate. If they professed the last hope, no business-man would believe them; for a certain infusion of error in a directory is known to be most serviceable to the compiler's interests, however irritating it may be to the persons who are the victims of exceptional carelessness. Without a certain number of mistakes in his work, the directory-compiler would in most cases find it impossible to defend the result of his labour from pirates. To a faultless dictionary of addresses, the Copyright Act would be little better than a dead letter. It is by showing that his mistakes have been copied, that an established proprietor demonstrates the piracy committed by a new and dishonest rival. Not long since, in an action for infringement of the copyright of a professional 'List,' this system of proof attracted public attention.

International Exhibition, 1862. Kingdom of Italy. Official Descriptive Catalogue. Published by Order of the Royal Italian Commission. (Trounce.)—The Official Catalogue of Industrial Objects and Works of Art contributed by Italian subjects to the Great Exhibition gives useful insight into the resources of that noble kingdom of which Victor Emmanuel is monarch. Hitherto the economical condition of Italy has been little known to observant Englishmen, and the little they have casually learnt of it has not stimulated curiosity. Cut up into petty states, governed despotically, many provinces destitute of harbours and railways, and hampered in commercial transactions by the restrictions of unenlightened government, Italy has neglected to develop her natural resources, of the existence of which she has, indeed, been almost as ignorant as other nations. With a better political system, a brighter commercial future is offered to the country. Already production has quickened, and wealth increased; and Government is employed in pushing forwards systematic geological and mineral surveys of the country. Under these circumstances, the Royal Italian Commissioners of the International Exhibition have wisely "endeavoured to embody the largest possible amount of information regarding the objects exhibited, being convinced that the most urgent necessity of a nation determined to take her proper place in the scale of civilization is to study and know herself, and to point out to others her present position, and the various natural resources at her disposal." Such being their object, the Commissioners may rest satisfied with the manner and success of its achievement. Their Catalogue will be studied by all men who can take a practical as well as sentimental interest in the affairs of Southern Europe.

Handbook to the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition, 1862. By Robert Hunt. Vol. II. (Stanford.)—Mr. Robert Hunt concludes his concise description of the Industrial Department of the International Exhibition with a volume which is even more entertaining than its precursor. General readers will peruse with advantage the chapters on "Class xxxv., Glass, for Decorative and Household Purposes"; "Class xxxv., Pottery"; and "Class xxxiii., Works in Precious Metals, and their Imitations, and Jewellery." In the last-mentioned section Mr. Hunt quotes, with approval, the following sentence from the preface to the catalogue of a well-known jeweller:—"Let it be remembered that a good model costs no more than

a bad one, and that the object of a silversmith or jeweller should not be to cram as many ounces of silver or carats of gold into a work as possible, but to make even the commonest and most ordinary articles of a beautiful form, and no heavier than the strength requires." The same chapter contains an interesting sketch of the career of the Kohinoor, from its first glitter in Eastern history down to its re-cutting, which commenced on July 16, 1852, the late Duke of Wellington being the first person to place the stone on the mill. Very entertaining also is the account given in another chapter of the manufacture of steel pens. Mr. Hunt's two volumes should find their way into all comprehensive private libraries.

Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information; comprising a complete Summary of the Moral, Mathematical, Physical and Natural Sciences; a Plain Description of the Arts, and Interesting Synopsis of Literary Knowledge; with the Pronunciation and Etymology of every leading Term. (Beeton.)—This 'Dictionary of Science, Art and Literature,' being a companion volume to the 'Dictionary of Biography and Geography,' which we noticed with favour some months since, and together with it forming the entire 'Dictionary of Universal Information,' has the same merits as the preceding portion. "The two volumes," says the editor, "in a word, form the separate moieties of a complete whole, each being complete without its fellow." As a careful, honest work 'Beeton's Dictionary' may be recommended to those who, unable or unwilling to buy one of the more voluminous and costly encyclopædias, are on the look-out for a serviceable and cheap book of reference.

To assist and encourage learners of Latin to gain a familiarity with the vocabulary of the language, Prof. F. W. Newman has published *Hiawatha: rendered into Latin, with Abridgment* (Walton & Maberly). His idea of thus smoothing their path has been shared by others. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Johnson recommended the use of the Testament and Prayer-Book in whatever language one might be studying; and we have heard regret expressed that a good Latin translation of such a book as 'Robinson Crusoe' could not be found, to serve as a reading-book for beginners. Prof. Newman holds that the first thing to be done is to learn a language, and the next to study the literature in that language. There is some plausibility in this; but if the object of learning the language is to enable one to make acquaintance with its literature, the question is, whether it is not better to learn the language by means of the easy literature, thus partially gaining the ultimate object at once? We doubt whether any learner would find Prof. Newman's Latin version of the 'Hiawatha' easier to read without the original than some of the simpler Latin authors without the assistance of a translation. If he is allowed to refer to the original, he will be only in about the same position as he would be with a crib to the Latin author, so far as difficulty is concerned; while he will lose the advantage of studying a genuine specimen of ancient Latin literature. Prof. Newman seems to think it necessary to make Latin reading easier, that learners may get through a great quantity of it. For our part, we prefer a small quantity, however difficult, well done, to any amount of easy reading which calls for little exercise of thought. If greater facility is absolutely indispensable, we think it would be better obtained by a proper use of English translations of classical authors, than by Latin translations of English works.

We have on our table Mr. Lascelles Wraxall's translation of Victor Hugo's new romance of *Les Misérables*; the ten French volumes in three English (Hurst & Blackett); the translation done with dash and vigour, and with a faithfulness to the original which is sometimes rather offensive,—Vol. V. of the complete and interesting edition of *Thomas Hood's Works* (Moxon & Co.),—an *Index* to Mr. Charles Knight's *English Cyclopædia* (Bradbury & Evans),—a reprint entitled *Eyes and Ears*, by Henry Ward Beecher (Low & Co.),—*Infanticide*, reprinted from 'The British Journal of Homœopathy' (Turner & Co.),—and from the 'Penny Post,' *Old Winterton's Will: a Tale* (J. H. & J. Parker). Our second editions include *Iron Manu-*

facture of Great Britain Theoretically and Practically Considered, revised by J. Arthur Phillips and William H. Dorman (Spon).—*Mentone, the Riviera, Corsica and Biarritz as Winter Climates*, by Dr. Bennet (Churchill).—*and The Last Missing Link; or, Should all the Lait, Men, Women and Children everywhere, Learn to read the Scriptures in the Original Languages: with Reading in Fellowship, or Communis Sanctorum* (Cambridge, Dixon). A second series of Number One; or, *the Way of the World*, by Frank Foster (Simpkin).—To these announcements we may add the following miscellanies:—*International Exhibition, 1862: India, Classified and Descriptive Catalogue*, by Dr. Forbes Watson (Spottiswoode).—*International Exhibition, 1862: the Mineral Resources of Central Africa, including a Description of the Mines and Marble Quarries*, by W. P. Jerves (Stanford).—*International Exhibition, 1862: Jurors' Reports on each of the following Departments: Mining, Quarrying, &c.; Medical Products, &c.; Agricultural Produce; Drysaltery, Grocery, &c.; Perfumery; Railway Plant, &c.; Carriages, &c.; Machinery in general; Sanitary Improvements, &c.; Architectural; Clothing and Accoutrements; Tents, Camps, &c.; Arms and Ordnance; Ships for War and Commerce; Boats, Barges, &c.; Ships' Tackle and Rigging; Surgical Instruments; Cotton; Flax and Hemp; Silk and Velvet; Woollen and Worsted and Mixed Fabrics; Calico Printing; Tapestry, Lace, &c.; Skins and Furs; Feathers and Manufactures from Hair; Leather and Manufactures from; Saddlery and Harness; Hats and Caps; Bonnets and Millinery; Hosiery, Gloves, &c.; Boots and Shoes; Paper, Card, &c.; Plate, Letter-press Printing, &c.; Bookbinding; Books and Maps; School Fittings, &c.; Training Appliances, &c.; Specimens of Natural History, &c.; Furniture, &c.; Paper-hangings, &c.; Stained Glass, &c.; Glass for Household Purposes, &c.; and Dressing Cases, &c. (Bell & Daldy).—*Church Student's Manual*, by the Rev. C. H. Bromby (A. & C. Black).—*On the Reading of the Church Liturgy*, by the Rev. W. W. Cazalet (Crockford).—*Souvenir du Banquet offert à Victor Hugo*, par MM. A. Lacroix, Verbæckhoven & Co.,—*Christian Lyrics*, chiefly selected from Modern Authors (Hamilton).—*Christian Verses for the Children*, selected by the Compilers of 'Christian Lyrics' (Hamilton).—*Mr. Jukes's Address to the Geological Section of the British Association at Cambridge*.—*Jerusalem the Golden, and the Way to it foreshadowed by the Holy Tabernacle*, by the Rev. Herman Douglas, with a Preface by the Author of 'Mary Powell' (Bentley).—Part I. of *The Herold and Genealogist*, edited by John Gough Nichols (Nichols & Sons).—*Nature's Normal School: the True Model for a National Education*, by James Gall (Gall & Inglis).—*the Rev. F. Arnold's Public Life of Lord Macaulay* (Tinsley Brothers).—*Guide to the Land Law of Victoria*, by the Hon. Gavan Duffy (Melbourne, Ferris).—*Richard Cobden Roi des Belges*, par Un Ex-Colonel de la Garde Civique (Bruxelles, Jamar).—*Vor-schule de Kunstgeschichte*, von Dr. Ernst Förster (Leipzig, Weigel).—*Führer in's Reich de Deutschen Pflanzen*, von Dr. Moritz Willmann (Dulau & Co.).—*Thorley's Farmer's Almanack for 1863*.—*Tommy Toddle's Comic Almanack for all 4 Poaks e Leeds*, for 1863 (Leeds, Hamer).—*and Cassell's Illustrated Family Almanack, 1863* (Cassell, Petter & Galpin).*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—RESULTS.

TO-DAY we close the Exhibition, and we may now consider what have been the results of the ability, energy, time and cost expended upon its preparation. The building we may say was a great work in the truest sense of the word. It has done its duty, fulfilled all hopes of service.

As a work of Art, the whole cannot be said to present itself for reasonable criticism in its present form. No one can believe it will remain unmodified even in the disposition of its masses; something must break the long monotony of those arcades and the level of that vast line of roof: at present the domes and the dumpy angle towers only make matters bad. It is never to be forgotten that modifications were always intended in this matter. The aspect of the exterior will, when decorated with mosaics, as proposed, present a new thing to London people. To get this experiment fairly tried would alone be a great result of the International Exhibition. The sooty state of the streamers that flouted so brightly over the roof in May, now in deep mourning as they are, testifies to the need of some external ornament for our buildings which shall defy smoke and rain, while it will not crumble up, as stone does, in the acid-laden atmosphere of cities.

The solid, sound, convenient and well-lighted galleries stand as facts not to be done away with. Architectural beauty of form and colour may be added; this will not be the first building that has been so treated: and although we should have preferred to know that constructional architecture had produced beauty, in this case it will be hard indeed if our architects' genius cannot succeed. Time will now permit of making the floors of the galleries something like fire-proof. In other years people will not trust their pictures to the chances of bare timber and coir matting. As a temporary structure this work has answered, but as a permanent one its value needs the additions of architectural beauty and security against fire.

No one can doubt that the Exhibition itself—that is, the contents of the building—has been a great success in all the noblest points of its original

intention. We have brought together the productive wonders of more than half the nations of the earth, and examples of nearly everything which civilization has created. Hundreds of new materials and scores of localities producing old ones have been made known to us and to each other; upon what was a bare piece of ground two years ago all the world has met to examine the productions each nation contributed. It would be folly to attempt to enumerate the infinite variety of facts that has been elicited merely by this *réunion* of men and their productions. Merely to bring them together for comparison has been a great work, and in itself a great success. We have now taken stock, as it were, of the world's material advance since 1851, and can pronounce, not without gladness in the achievements of so many men, how far the efforts of these have been rewarded. We have seen how, even in the development of machinery, we have pushed ahead, and with scores of new requirements never failed to find new powers of production. The ability of men that, in the years before 1851, was mainly directed to the development of peaceful engines, has been, to a large extent, directed to the perfection of weapons of war. It is significant that we, who boast our hopes of peace, should make most stir about our cannon, our iron targets, and our shells. To make antithesis more pointed, we need only reflect that the United States, which in 1851 spread under the broad wings of their eagle a host of tools, and seemed the home of Peace herself, can hardly now cast cannon fast enough for use, and make small show even of self-acting reapers and cow-milking machines. Our country seems to have maintained its old pre-eminence for engine-manufacture; although there are full signs that France, Belgium, and even Prussia, which last in 1851 had little to show, come close upon our heels.

Among the novelties and great improvements this Exhibition has made known, we may note, in Class 1, Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgy and Mineral Products, the production of aluminium in large quantities—the making of solid, rolled and welded iron tires, armour-plates, railway wheels of bog-iron that have run 150,000 miles, chalcodony in masses, improvements in smelting and separation of metals;—In Class 2, Chemical Substances, &c., the manufacture of amorphous and common phosphorus in commercial quantities, dyes from lichens and other novel substances, a substitute for albumen, many perfected processes of distillation, an archil (blue) colour that resists the action of acids, and a host of other things, all of interest and of an importance hardly estimated by the public at large. We find in this class that the French keep much of their old position as dyers and chemists; numerous applications of old materials to new purposes of production, especially in relation to benzole and aniline, testify to this; while many discoveries as well as extensions of manufacture promise well for English success in a branch in which our people have to contend with natural obstacles, due to the lack of sunlight and predominance of mist in these islands—the same seriously affecting many important processes, soon, probably, to be effected by purely chemical means. Since 1851, the demand for brilliant colours, stimulated by the aniline products of Mr. Perkins, has been created. The same may be said of paraffine and the large class of chemicals used in photography. Without looking further than this, or going from class to class, it is impossible not to see that, wonderful as has been the progress since the Great Exhibition, there is every probability of the Third Exhibition making still larger strides between itself and the 'International' of 1862. The list of Jury Awards testifies, however imperfectly, to a legion of benefits won for men within the decade past. In one class, that of machine-manufactures, so important to ourselves, the dense crowds that have thronged the Western Annex day by day since the opening mark infallibly how valuable is the exhibition of such things, and the lists declare the variety of successes amongst them.

To summarize as well as a few words may, it appears that France exceeds all countries in production of Food Substances, taking, with Algeria, a great proportion of the medals. Herein

Portugal stands high, and Spain has a noble position, remarkable in all sections of Class 3. In Class 4, the United Kingdom stands better, except in Section B, where France again appears high. In Section C, Vegetable Substances used in Manufactures, the millions and many climates of India stand her in stead. Here, Austria, France and Algeria are high,—the last remarkably for cotton. In Class 5, Railway Plant, we are at home and predominant. In Class 6, Carriages for common roads, this result is even more marked. All the sections of Class 7, Manufacturing Machines and Tools, give the best places to us, although France is more than respectably placed. The result is much the same in Class 8, Machinery in general: here the United States shine with twenty medals for steam-gear, pumps, the stone-breaking machine, milking machine, fire-engines, &c. In Class 9, Agricultural Machines, England is everywhere. While this is the result of matters in the above, one is surprised to find that France is most distinguished for the Civil Engineering Contrivances, &c. of Class 10, except in Section c (Architectural Beauty), where England bears the bell. Either our neighbours do not care to exhibit their war-tools, or we beat them in Military Engineering, Class 11: such is the result. In Class 12, Naval Architecture, we are also not likely to have many competitors here, if we have rivals elsewhere. In Philosophical Instruments none are presumed to transcend ourselves, though France stands high. With scarcely any changes of this order the list goes on: here and there some favoured nation comes high where not looked for, as Austria and France in Woollen Fabrics, England in Laces. France and Italy are rightly high in Furniture, Class 30. France is best in Bronze and Copper, Class 31, Section b, and well off in Steel, Class 32.

In the classes which comprise productions of the Applied Arts, ceramic, glass, metal, and the like works, we may say the English have stood best in glass manufactures, both by material and design; the taste of Mr. Pellatt has done more than anything else in the last-named quality. In stained-glass manufacture, that has received a singular impetus since 1851, great progress is marked; mostly, however, in the productions of the firms of Morris, Marshall & Faulkner, and J. Powell & Sons, who evidently recognize the true nature of the thing in question. Herein the French productions are generally admirable, many results being quite as fine as the best fourteenth-century works, and still original. The mere manufacture of ceramic articles seems triumphant in England; but in all those artistic qualities which are not less parts of success therein the French and Zollverein contributors surpass us. An English piece of ware is even too mechanically perfect; but in grace, loveliness of colour and beauty of glaze, the manufacturers of France are as we say. We owe the best metal-works exhibited by goldsmiths to a Frenchman, M. Vechte, although Mr. Armstead and one or two others hold honourable places. There are signs of immense improvement effected in the decade past in these branches of Art. Fine and high Art they ought to be considered. It is now only that we find modern Art-power directed to iron-working, as in the Skidmore productions; these promise highly, if the mechanical element of repetition be eliminated. In designs for furniture, the French, Spaniards and Italians show best; the last remarkably in the simpler descriptions of work. Our upholstery is good for little in Art: a lamentable thing. In carpets we have infinitely improved in design; the same may be said of embroidery by the English.

Of the condition of the Fine Arts on the Continent, we—that is, the English people in general—have learnt a great deal, and shall not fail to benefit by the knowledge obtained. Of French Art, to have had amongst us so triumphant a specimen of its highest powers as is afforded by M. Ingres's 'La Source' (79) is alone a gain. The English people know little of this extraordinary artist, whose treatment of the nude in this work is so ineffably chaste that we can only marvel whence the critic who attributes a lascivious motive to the result got his coloured spectacles. We learn with shame that such a thing has been said of this glorious picture.

Of all the French painters, M. Ingres has been most perfectly represented by this work. Few others, not before known in England, can be said to have been represented at all. The English public was familiar, nevertheless, with Mdlle. Bonheur's, MM. Meissonnier's, Troyon's, Frère's, Gérôme's and others' productions. The same cannot be said of French sculpture, which has won a noble place in our admiration, showing how far inferior the mass of artists in marble and bronze amongst us are to those of our neighbours. We have but two or three exceptions to this deficiency.

English painting is what we have thought it to be: prosaic in feeling amongst the mass of its practitioners,—badly off, with a few noble exceptions, in drawing and composition, and with a tendency to merely sentimental or melo-dramatic errors,—yet contains many nobly sincere works of the best rank. The picture-gallery visiting world may be said to have discovered the merits of Crome, Vincent and a few other landscapists. The show of Hogarths, Reynoldses and Gainsboroughs, as well as of Turner's minor works, is enough to put England in a proud artistic position. The Continental schools of painting that have advanced in general opinion,—it must be remembered that their works have not only been exhibited to Englishmen, but to each other, so to say,—have been the Flemish, by the works of MM. Leys, Gallaix and Stevens; the Dutch, by M. Israël's, a splendid artist. The Scandinavians have won noble opinions through the productions of MM. Höcker, Larsson, Tidemand, Bie, H. Hansen and Sørensen. The sculptor Molin deserves the crown for his group of 'The Grapplers.'

The commercial results to many of the artists of the exhibiting nations may be said to be most satisfactory. No doubt, they would have been much more so but for the prevalence of an opinion that pictures and sculptures were not sent here to be sold. The sales effected in the short time elapsed since this notion has been dissipated have been startling in the particulars as we have gathered them from official sources, not including those of this, the last week, which will be numerous. The greater part of the English pictures being already privately possessed, were not for sale under any circumstances; but it is a matter of deep regret that the misunderstanding before referred to was not dissipated long ago by the officials. Much of the error lies with the public itself in taking possession of the idea in question so unaccountably, when the name, as is frequently the case in the Fine-Art Catalogue, of the artist is given as the proprietor of a picture, anybody might, without an official intimation, have presumed the same to be for sale. Numerous applications may have resulted in a considerable number of sellings; but, so far as is officially known, there have been singularly few. The French authorities have received many inquiries for prices, &c.; but it is believed that the unexpectedly high rates put upon their pictures by the artists of that nation have stopped sales. Most of the Belgian pictures were already sold. Of those from Germany we can get no particulars at present; they have been, it is said, considerable. This is the case with the Dutch works.

The Scandinavian schools, whose energetic managers took early means of publishing the fact that their charges were in the market, have sold nearly everything that could be sold. All the works of M. Höcker, —Nos. 1365, 'Haymaking in Dalecarlia'; 1366, 'Interior of a Laplander's Hut'; 1367, 'Girl of Rättvik'; the same again (1389); 'A Dalecarlian Woman bringing her Child to be Baptized' (1390); and 1369, 'Portrait,' are sold at good prices. Miss A. Lindgren's 'Evening in a Dalecarlian Cottage,' for 400l. (1375), and 'Girl with an Orange' (1376). M. Nordenberg's 'Collection of Tithes in Scania' (1381). M. Wallander's 'Wedding Dance' (1384); J. Way's 'Portrait' (1385). M. Larsson's four pictures, 1391 to 1393A, are all sold at high prices, and the artist has orders for many more. M. Malmström's 'Amazon Brynhilda' (1397); Count Rosen's 'Monastery' (1401).—M. Molin's 'Grapplers' (1402), fetched 600l.—The Norwegian, M. Gude, sold No. 1494. M. Tidemand sold the 'Administration of the Sacrament to the Sick, &c.'

(1428), for 1,000l., to Messrs. Greaves, for engraving, we believe; also 'Beneficence,' 'The Funeral Procession,' 'Norwegian Peasants playing Cards,' and 'Granny's Spectacles' (1429 to 1431A). Nos. 1434 (by M. Baade); 1440, 1440A, 1441, by M. Berg; 'Sea Birds by the Light of the Midnight Sun' (1443), for 210l.—1444, 1446, 1447, by M. Bøe; 'Romsdal,' by M. Eckersberg (1450),—and 1460, by M. Printz, comprise the Norwegian sales.—In Denmark, we find M. Hansen's 'Christian the Fourth's Study' (1515); Nos. 1525 and 1530A, by M. Jerichau, and 'Early Morning off the Skaw' (1573), by M. Sørensen, to be sold.

The Belgian pictures, 1768, by M. Clays; 1770, M. De Bock; 1777, M. De Groux; 1787, 1788, by M. Dillens; and M. Van Lerius's, 1857, of the few not before sold, have found purchasers.—In the Italian school many works have changed hands. All M. Marchi's merely furniture sculptures are taken off; M. Albertoni's 'Nymph' (2381), M. Bernasconi's 'Prayer' (2390), M. Aubrey Bezz's 'Ten Terra-Cotta Statues' (2391 to 2395). Lord Lansdowne bought M. Bottinelli's statue of 'Camilla' (2398). M. Fumeo's 'Napoleon' (2420); M. Giani's 'Cavour' (2422); M. Magni's statues, 'Socrates in the Theatre at Athens' (2426); 'Angelica' (2427); and 'Girl reading' (2428)—the last in duplicate to the London Stereoscopic Company; M. Romanelli's 'Franklin when a Child' (2445); and M. Fantichioti's 'Innocence'; 'Musidora' (2458); also M. Villa's 'Hagar and Ishmael' (2463).—The Roman pictures, 'Olevano' (2583), by M. Knebel; 'Two Pifferari' (2585); and 'Young Albanian Girl,' by M. Maes, (2586); 'Head of a Ciociara' (2593), by M. Müller; and Sculpture, in the Court so called, numbered 2671; 'A Shepherd and his Dog,' by M. Malpieri. M. Mozier's statues, 'Indian Girl' (2676); 'Esther' (2677); 'The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish' (2678); M. Müller's 'Ciociara' (2679) and 'Young Fawn' (2680); Mr. Story's two statues, 'Cleopatra seated' and 'Sibilla Libica' (2691-2); M. Lupi's *pietra-dura* cameos, and many of those by MM. Saulini and Votieri. All the mosaic pictures of MM. L. Barberi (2704), M. A. Barberi (2705-10) and Barzotti (2711) and 2733. Thus far of the Art-sales as known to the officials; those privately effected by every country are known to be extremely numerous, and several painters and sculptors have received commissions beyond their powers of execution for years to come.

The sales of pictures and sculptures contributed by the States of the Zollverein have been many, viz.: M. Achenbach's 'Sea-piece' (651); M. Von Bohn's 'Gretchen' (665); M. Boser's 'Poor-box' (666), and the 'Church-goer' (667); M. Bürkel's 'Catching Horses' (672), 'Winter' (673), and 'After the Chase' (675); M. Dahl's 'Organ-man' (677); M. Gerlach's 'The Forest Chapel' (684); M. Hübnér's 'Emigrant's Farewell' (698); M. Lange's 'Scene on the Königsee' (713); M. Niedmann's 'Peasant Children' (758); M. Rustige's 'Duke of Alba and the Countess of Rudolstadt' (771), and 'The Wine-tasters' (773); M. Siegert's 'An Artist's Studio' (780); M. Weller's 'Children at Play' (789); M. Walter's 'Dwarfs and Gnomes' (854-6); M. E. Cauers's 'Lady Macbeth' and 'Shylock' (877-9); M. R. Cauers's 'Paul and Virginia' (884), and 'Falstaff' (886); M. Diehls' Cameos (887); M. Eichler's 'Beethoven' (889), and 891; M. Rietschel's 'Bust of C. Rauch' (924); M. Kapser's 'Child, with Fruit' (915); M. Schilling's 'Jupiter and Venus' (929); M. Mandel's 'Mater Dolorosa' (997), and 'Ecce Homo' (998).

As to the sale of manufactured articles in the building itself, that has been so enormous that it would be easy to say what has not found a purchaser. Most of the exhibitors, especially the English potters, are introducing novel articles even to-day, and expect to sell this new stock completely off, as they have sold those which went before twice or thrice over. The sales of jewelry have been enormous. Turkey has sold every scrap of tissue or fabrics of all kinds. The Zollverein china, toys, tools, &c. are dispersed. It is believed that English homes have been found for three-fourths of the articles that still make up the International Exhibition.

HAMILTONIAN LOGIC.

7, Hillsborough Terrace, Ilfracombe, Oct. 23, 1862.

I have just received through a friend a copy of last week's *Athenæum*, containing Prof. De Morgan's final appeal to Sir W. Hamilton's pupils and representatives on what he considers a doubtful point in Sir William's system of logic. Perhaps it may be right to state that I have only very recently seen the series of letters containing Prof. De Morgan's first appeal, or I would long since have gladly furnished him with the information he specially asks for. That may now be given very briefly. In expounding his system from the chair, Sir William Hamilton employed "some" in the sense it usually bears as a mark of quantity in logic,—to represent a part of the notion (subject or predicate) to which it is affixed. "When he enunciated 'some A is B,' 'some men are wise,' 'his nomenclature' implied exactly what it expressed, neither more nor less. In saying 'some are' he meant 'some are,' not 'some are not,'—much less 'none are,' as Prof. De Morgan seems to imagine possible.

Not having Sir W. Hamilton's 'Discussions' or 'Lectures' with me, I can hardly venture to pronounce at once on all the points raised in Prof. De Morgan's last year's correspondence. But on my return to town at the expiration of my brief holiday, I will, with your permission, reply to those letters in your columns. And lest you, Sir, or your readers, should be alarmed at the prospect of a lengthy communication on a subject of such limited interest, let me add that the reply may, I think, be put into very moderate compass, and that in any case I will encroach as little as possible on your valuable space. I say this the more confidently because it may, I think, be easily shown that Prof. De Morgan's chief difficulties arise from a complete, though perhaps not very unnatural, misunderstanding of Sir W. Hamilton's condensed form of expression.

THOMAS S. BAYNES.

DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

Naples, Oct. 13, 1862.

ANOTHER most important discovery in Pompeii. It was made last Saturday, during one of those interesting excavations which are now continually taking place, and not far from the bakehouse which was recently brought to light. There were few persons present, for the age of toadyism and flunkeyism has passed, and special, seem, for the most part, to have been merged in the daily, excavations, at which all Victor Emmanuel's subjects and their friends' friends may be present. The directors and some men were working away in a small, apparently poor house, when their voices indicated that a great discovery had been made, and the three or four visitors who happened to be near were immediately invited to the spot. In a small inner room, *employés* and labourers are on their knees, working with the utmost care, as if the finest porcelain were being handled. On the upper surface of the ashes, which as yet have not been removed from the neighbourhood, are standing boys, girls and men, with their baskets in their hands, all labour suspended, whilst they are looking down on the curious scene below. The scene was, in truth, very picturesque; and I wonder that such a subject has never been seized by an artist. But what is it that has been found? In an extreme corner of this inner room have been discovered some human bones,—a rare thing in Pompeii, where most of the population had time to escape. Further researches—and it was interesting to observe with what extremecare and delicacy they were conducted—revealed yet others, until the skeletons of five persons were visible, four women and an infant, all crouched up in a corner. The sex and age of the victims, and the very form in which they were found, are suggestive of incidents and sufferings which would promise materials for an affecting tale. The arms seem to have been clasped as if all hope had been abandoned, and they had come there to die, whilst the legs were doubled up with the agony of their sufferings. The mouth of one skeleton was open, distended, and hard must have been the last expiring efforts of that poor person. The infant was in the extreme corner, where a mother's love,

perhaps, had placed it, in the hopes of its there finding greater protection from the storm of ashes which was raging around them, and penetrating into the most secret recesses of every building. Poor, helpless women! they were too weak or too feeble to escape, and had been abandoned by husband, father, brother—by every male friend. There were bronze armlets or bracelets round their fleshless bones; and by the side of them lay what were evidently the remains of a purse, in which had been inclosed twenty silver Roman coins and two copper coins. Of course, the material of the purse was imperfect, and was reduced to mere tinder: still the texture was perceptible, and this it was which contained the hurried gleanings of the unhappy party. There were considerable traces of cloth, too, in the ashes, all around the bodies or skeletons: that is to say, on the ashes there were impressions as of cloth which had been laid over them and then exposed to fire. The probability appeared to be that they were the clothes of the wretched fugitives, for there were impressions as it were of folds. Though great care was exercised in removing every stone and mass of ash, I consider the plan adopted to have been wrong and injurious to the general effect. Thus, instead of clearing off everything horizontally from right to left, I would have removed all the ashes on the surface, and have exposed to view the entire mass of bones as they reposed after the last agony was over. Another advantage of this mode is, that it would have been easier to discover the nature and the form of the surface on which they lay; though it was decided that it was a bed. It was at about the distance of 2½ feet above the level of the ground that the bones were found; and by cutting away the mass of ashes, the outlines of the bed, or whatever it was, could be clearly discovered. Indeed, the holes in the ground where stood the legs were discernible. Round what might have been the joints, were still remaining bits of iron; and on the upper surface and upwards, there were signs, as it were, of something similar to columns. Of course, on the moment it was impossible to decide what precisely the article of furniture was, which now was pulverized, and a little discussion took place as to whether it had been a table or a bed; but opinions inclined to the latter supposition, and so let it be: but if so, what a bed, and what a night of eternal repose it was which closed around them under the fire and ashes of Vesuvius! I have told you all, perhaps, that is of interest regarding this important and singular discovery: it is of rare occurrence to find human bones in Pompeii, and the form and position in which these lay in themselves tell a story. A romance—a tragedy has been brought to light, and I leave it to an abler pen than my own to develop all its mysteries.

W.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Prof. Owen has communicated a paper to the Royal Society on a subject which has of late excited some interest among paleontologists, namely, the newly-discovered fossil reptile with feathers. The strange specimen here referred to was found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen, and it was described by Prof. Andreas Wagner in a paper published in the *Sitzungsberichte* of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, and named by him *Griphosaurus*. A translation of this paper appeared in the *Annals of Natural History* last April. Prof. Wagner is since deceased, unfortunately for science: we therefore may congratulate naturalists on the subject having been taken up by Prof. Owen. His paper will most likely be read at an early meeting of the Royal Society, when we may be sure this extraordinary question about a feathered reptile will be ably elucidated.

It has been stated in some of the papers that Prince Labanoff has presented his collection of portraits and prints relating to Mary Queen of Scots to the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. This is not the fact; and we are requested to state that it was Prince Labanoff's collection of portraits of Peter the Great which he has presented to that institution.

Among the new books of the coming season

not yet announced by us is Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s list, comprising Mr. Kingston's 'History of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans,'—two new volumes of the 'Golden Treasury Series,' Sir Roundell Palmer's 'Book of Praise,' and Mr. Aldis Wright's edition of 'Bacon's Essays,'—a Collection of George Wilson's Letters, 'Counsels of an Invalid,'—Mr. Freeman's 'History of Federal Government,'—Mr. Hamerton's 'Painter's Camp in the Highlands,'—and the first volume of the 'Cambridge Shakespeare,' to be issued in demy 8vo. volumes, at intervals of about three months.

Mr. Murray has in the press, and will shortly publish, 'Gongora: an historical and critical Essay on the Age of Philip III. and IV. of Spain, with Translations from the Works of Gongora,' by Archdeacon Churton.

'The Life of Washington Irving' might have been improved by passing through the hands of some one acquainted with Spanish literature. The well-known editor of 'Don Quixote,' Don Diego Clemencia, is mentioned twice (Bohn's edit., p. 479) as Don Diego Clemencia. The interference of the 'German gentleman, Mr. Bohl (distinguished in the literary world),' to procure a Protestant burial for the remains of the Englishman, Mr. Nalder Hall, at Port St. Mary (page 474), is of the more interest that Mr. Bohl de Faber himself afterwards became a Catholic, and that his daughter Cecilia, celebrated under the assumed name of Fernan Caballero as the 'Walter Scott of Spain,' is a champion of the old state of things in the Peninsula. In Irving's *Diary* (page 477), mention is made of his being introduced to 'the Marchioness of Arco Hermosa, daughter of Mr. Bohl,' who is probably Cecilia herself, as she is said to have been married in early life to a Spanish nobleman. The 'Count Nassone' mentioned at page 472 is the Italian Count Napoleone, whose writings it is singular that Washington Irving should not have known. 'I am not certain,' he writes to Alexander Everett, 'whether I have seen anything of the work of Count Nassone on the question of the birthplace of Columbus; but I have an idea that I found the amount of his arguments stated in some other work. . . . I came to the opinion I have stated in favour of Genoa from the reasons stated in my illustrations, and from various other trivial reasons that I do not think it important to state. I conceived it proper to pay this respect to a question which has been made a subject of such voluminous controversy among grave men; but having once settled my opinion, I will take especial care not to unsettle it again. I have determined never to enter into disputes upon any of these contested points.' This passage strongly reminds one of the famous story of the Abbé Vertot, who is said to have received some curious documents on the history of the Siege of Malta after he had finished that portion of his history of the Knights of Malta, but to have declined looking at them, observing, 'My Siege is done.' The Abbé himself is quoted as one of his principal authorities by Prescott in his account of the Siege of Malta.

We are glad to hear from Mr. Fellows that the Wolverhampton School of Art has been re-opened. A new Council has been named, and the classes are again at work.

The Report of the Chief Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works upon the Embankment of the Thames contains some new suggestions of public interest. After recapitulating the general points of the plan to be carried out, Mr. Bazalgette says that a convenient communication between Charing Cross and the Embankment should form a prominent feature of the design, and would probably tend to relieve the Strand and Fleet Street more than any other; but provision has not been made for such a communication. The most direct and convenient route would be in a direct line through the gardens at the back of Northumberland House; but presuming that to be too bold and costly, an approach, a very advantageous one, may be made by removing the block of houses between Northumberland Street and Craven Street, and passing in a curved line from the east corner of Northumberland House between those streets to the Embankment roadway. This from Charing Cross

to the east would be 400 feet nearer than by Whitehall Place, and 100 feet nearer than along the Strand and down Norfolk Street, and its inclination would not be less than 1 in 50, which is much better than could be obtained by the other route. The Chief Engineer also proposes, instead of bringing the intended high-level roadway from the Embankment at Whitehall Place to Wellington Street to open out in front of Somerset House western façade, it should end in the Strand, at the corner of Wellington Street. He proposes to carry the foundations for the embanking wall 25 feet below the present bed of the river, so as to let them rest upon the blue clay. This, Mr. Bazalgette expects, will be most economically effected by sinking iron caissons filled with concrete for the foundations, and by raising upon them, from below the level of low-water mark, a solid granite-faced embankment without the aid of a coffer-dam. The construction of the Low-level Sewer behind this embankment can be most economically effected. With regard to the Southern Embankment, the engineer reports that he considers it will be needful to embank the river from London Bridge to Westminster Bridge without the formation of a roadway. The section from Westminster to Battersea Park it is proposed to protect by an embanked roadway the whole distance, to be about 4 feet 6 inches above Trinity high-water mark, 70 feet wide, and two miles in length; to be on an ornamental viaduct opposite the Houses of Parliament to Bishop's Walk; then on a solid embankment, with the exception of a further length of arching from the London Gas Works to Nine Elms. The engineer differs from the Royal Commission as to the method of treating the portion between London and Westminster Bridges, not only on account of the uniformity of design to be obtained by effecting this work, but the dangerous state of the present insufficient embankments and flooding of the district at high tides. The foundations of many of the existing embankments do not go more than 3 feet deep; so that when the works on the north side are completed, and the mudbanks and shoals of the river dredged away, and the strength of the fanway brought nearer over to the southern side, the safety of the wharfs thereon will be endangered, and they will assuredly, if not attended to, be undermined and come down. For these reasons, it is recommended that this portion of the shore should be embanked to a uniform line, the cost of which is estimated at 250,000*l.*; the property to be given to the adjoining owners, with a charge upon it proportioned to the value added. In this way, the property reclaimed would pay the cost of its reclamation, and the cost of the work be ultimately small.

Mr. Williams has produced, under the title of 'Eton College Atlas,' a very good book of school maps. The plates are thirty-four in number, and are all new, we believe, with the exception of the map of Arabia. Drawing, printing and engraving are all done well; and the work is rendered easily accessible in all its parts by an Index of 32,000 names.

We have received from Messrs. Longman & Co. two Wall Maps of England & Wales, prepared by Mr. M'Leod, and drawn by Mr. Miller on a new plan. School maps, as commonly printed, have either so many black lines as to be scarcely legible, or so few as to afford but scanty information to the student. Nor need one wonder at this defect. The text which a map should yield is so various,—first, as to the visible nature—the shape of country, the hills and valleys, the lakes and rivers, the woods and plains, the woods and heaths; next, as to the visible work of man—the cities and towns, the castles and fortresses, the ports and harbours, the roads and railways and canals, the mines and quarries and sea-works; then the political facts, such as the division into counties, hundreds and parishes, the seats of archbishops and bishops, the position of assize towns and of Parliamentary boroughs,—that it is found impossible to indicate all these facts without crowding on a single sheet. Messrs. Longman's plan is to treat each group of facts on a separate map. One of the sheets before us is a map of the physical features of England; the other, of its political. The great end of clearness is well attained.

Miss Emily Faithfull wishes us to say that the paper bearing the title of 'Victoria Press' does not issue from her office.

Accounts have been received from Capt. Speke up to the 30th September, 1861, at which date he was at Bagweh, in latitude 3° 28' South, between the Tanganika and Victoria Lakes. Thus far the progress of the Expedition had been impeded by a variety of causes. In addition to the want of porters, which were only procurable from the coast, the prevailing famine had embittered the intestine strife among the natives; and heavy rains on the highlands of Unyameesi had rendered travelling in that district impracticable. On the 24th of January, 1861, the Expedition was at Kazeh, from which place Capt. Speke hoped to be able to move in a few days in a northerly direction. We may mention that Capt. Speke's primary object is to reach Victoria Nyanza, in order to ascertain whether that lake has any connexion with the Nile; and if so, he purposes following down any affluents as far as Egypt. Should unforeseen obstacles make this attempt impracticable, Capt. Speke will endeavour to reach the eastern coast of Africa by some route to the north of the Nyanza. Capt. Speke and his companion were most hospitably received at Kazeh by the sheikh Moosa M'zani, who rendered good services to Burton's Expedition. The sheikh also volunteered to accompany Capt. Speke as far as Uganda.

The Alpine Club are certainly doing much to remove the general impression that they are only, as the French pleasantly style them, a *Société de Grimpeurs*. The two series of 'Peaks and Passes' show that their members are actuated by other motives besides the mere attainment of heights regarded as inaccessible; and we know that it is the object of the Club Committee to make Alpine explorations profitable to science. The Committee have recently circulated among the Members of the Club a tabular statement of the heights of the principal peaks and passes of the Dauphiné Alps, accompanied by outlines in lithography of the mountains. The elevations are given on the authority of the *État-Major Français*, and of Mr. F. F. Tuckett, and will doubtless be the means of correcting many grave errors respecting the height of the Dauphiné Alps.

We noted last week the nearly-completed demolition of the old India House in Leadenhall Street, and the conversion of Crosby Hall into a wine-store. A new removal of old landmarks takes place next week; for the College of Advocates, better known as Doctors' Commons, is to be sold for old materials on the 14th instant. The new street from Blackfriars Bridge to the corner of New Cannon Street will go nearly over the site of the building.—The Great Globe, Leicester Square, is also going.

Since 1858 there has been a large development of comet-literature: amateurs, as well as professed astronomers, having published drawings and tables of their observations. The latest addition thereto is a large quarto volume issued by the Observatory of Harvard College, United States, containing an 'Account of the Great Comet of 1858,' by G. P. Bond. Those who are interested in the subject will be glad to have their attention called to this handsome book, in which no expense, either of calculation or of illustration, appears to have been spared. It contains fifty-one engravings, many of large size; in which the comet is represented under every aspect during the whole period of its visibility, two hundred and seventy-five days. In twenty-two of these the comet is shown as it appeared to the naked eye, and in twenty others as observed by the telescope, the effect being assisted by the tinted paper on which the engravings are printed. Mr. Bond has, moreover, taken into his narrative the results obtained by other observers in all parts of the world, and has thus produced the most complete history of Donati's Comet that has yet been written;—and, we may say, the most attractive; for, notwithstanding the dry scientific details, the engravings render it an acceptable book for the drawing-room table.

The *Levant Herald* says, the example of the International Exhibition seems not to have been

lost on the Porte. A grand show of native produce and industry has been decided on, and will be held in Constantinople during the coming Ramadan. To secure the successful realization of this idea, special local delegates are to be at once appointed in all the principal districts of the empire for the collection and classification of samples. These last will be forwarded to the capital free of all custom or other dues, and at the Government expense. As in London, sales of the articles exhibited will be allowed; and in the event of their not being disposed of, the Government will engage to buy all the smaller parcels. Prizes, in money or medals, will also be given to the successful exhibitors. Wholly new though this idea is in the history of Turkish industry, and obviously suggested by the London enterprise, if intelligently and energetically carried out, it can hardly fail to have the best effect as a stimulant to the agriculturists and manufacturers of the country. The initiative of this matter is, we believe, wholly due to the Grand Vizier.

The TENTH ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION OF CARBON PICTURES, by British Artists, will OPEN at the GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall, on the 3rd of November.

MR. JOHN LEECH'S GALLERY OF SKETCHES IN OIL, from Subjects in *Punch*, with several New Pictures not hitherto Exhibited, WILL OPEN, at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew Lane, City near the Bank of England, on MONDAY, November 3.—Admission, One Shilling.

BEDFORD'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EAST, taken during the Tour in which, by command, he accompanied H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in Egypt, the Holy Land and Syria, Constantinople, the Mediterranean, Athens, &c. EXHIBITING by permission, and Names of Subscribers received, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, DAILY, from Ten till dusk.—Admittance, One Shilling.

EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—MR. EDMUND YATES'S INVITATIONS, introducing Mr. Harold Power, will shortly be issued.—Stalls, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

NUMISMATIC.—Oct. 16.—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Robert Barclay, Hon. Sec. of the Montrose Museum, exhibited the method, invented by himself, for the exhibition of coins in museums and elsewhere. An account of the invention has already appeared in the *Athenæum* and in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., No. VII., p. 230.—Mr. Rolfe exhibited a bag of coins said to have been found some years ago under the Coal Exchange. They consisted chiefly of Bactrian, with a few Roman. The former could certainly not have been found there.—Mr. Evans read a paper, communicated by R. Whitbourn, Esq., 'On Two Unique and Unpublished Pennies of Egbert, the so-called Monarch of England.—The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., read a paper 'On Two Unedited Autonomous Coins of Colosse, in Phrygia; with some Remarks on the Name of the City.'—Mr. Williams gave the Society an interesting account of the contents of a Gilt Statue of Buddha which he had lately procured, and which had formerly belonged to the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Oct. 6.—F. P. Pascoe, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—E. Hughes, Esq. was elected a Member.—Mr. Stevens exhibited *Adelops Wolastoni*, of which he had recently captured upwards of 100 specimens at Hammersmith, in company with a species of *Julus*. Mr. Desvignes exhibited a singular variety of *Cynthia Cardui*, taken on the sands at Margate, at the end of July or beginning of August; it somewhat resembled, but was more remarkable than, the variety in Westwood and Humphreys's 'British Butterflies.' Prof. Westwood called attention to the damaged state of the turnip crops in the Midland Counties: he had been informed that the turnips were attacked by a green insect like that on the rose, and which occurred in great profusion; whence the Professor had inferred that the injury was due to a species of *Aphis*. Subsequently some turnip-leaves had been sent to him; the outer leaves were all dead and shrivelled, but no aphides were to be seen; both sides of the leaves and the stems were, however, coated with a thick white mould. Whether or not this mould was consequent upon the attacks of aphides, or whether the white matter had by his correspondent been mistaken for the insect, the Professor

was unable to say; but his opinion was, that the plant had, through the attacks of an aphid, been brought into a bad state of health, and the mould had grown in consequence. Prof. Westwood also exhibited numerous specimens of leaves which had been mined by the larvæ of Diptera and Lepidoptera, arranged on card-board for the cabinet, in such manner as to exhibit at a glance the differences between the various mines,—a matter of considerable importance for the determination of the species.—Mr. F. Moore exhibited a drawing of the larva and a bred specimen of the imago of *Epicopeia polydora*; the specimen emerged on the 15th of August last from a pupa received from Capt. T. Hutton, of Mussooree, N.W. India. It was, for a long time, a question whether this insect was a butterfly or a moth; but the discovery of the larva now proved that the species had been properly included among the Bombycidae.—Mr. Moore also exhibited a bred specimen of the "Kolisurra" silkworm (*Antheraea Paphia*, var.) of the Deccan, which had emerged from the pupa on the 15th of September last.—Mr. C. Fenn exhibited a remarkable Lepidopterous insect, apparently of the genus *Aspilates*, which had been captured near Black Gang, in the Isle of Wight, at the end of August last; it was taken in company with *Aspilates citraria*, and though differing very much from the typical form, it was thought by the Lepidopterists present at the Meeting to be an abnormal variety of that insect.—General Sir J. Hearsey exhibited a collection of Homoptera, principally Cicade, which he had brought from Northern India.—Mr. Newman communicated some remarks on the ravages committed on the young shoots of the ash by the larvæ of *Zeuzera Asculi*. In Sussex, Surrey, Kent and Herefordshire, immense numbers of young ash-trees are grown for hop-poles; and Mr. Newman stated that the zeuzera larva had, during the present year, done at least 1,000l. worth of damage to the hop-poles in a single plantation in Sussex.—Mr. Stainton communicated a note on the Micropteryx, bred from hazel by Herr Kaltenbach, verifying the assertion that the species was *M. fastuosella*.—Prof. Westwood again called attention to the law of priority of nomenclature, and expressed his concurrence in much that was contained in the paper by Dr. Schaum recently read to the Society.—The following papers were read:—'Descriptions of several New and Rare Lucanoid Coleoptera by Major F. J. Sidney Parry,' and 'Descriptions of new East Asiatic species of Halipidae and Hydroporidæ,' by the Rev. Hamlet Clark, M.A.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Entomological, 7.
 — British Architects, 8.
 Tues. Photographic, 8.—'Photo-lithography,' Mr. Osborne.
 Wed. Geological, 8.
 Thurs. Linnean, 8.—'Splanchnothropus,' Mr. Hancock and Rev. A. M. Norman; 'Pyramidella, Japan,' Mr. Adams.
 Chemical, 8.—'Hydrobromic Acid,' Mr. Dancer.
 Fri. Horticultural, 2.—Election of Fellows.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The National Gallery re-opens on Monday next.

The private view of the Winter Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches at the French Gallery takes place to-day (Saturday); the Exhibition will open to the public on Monday next.

A new School of Art is to be erected at Nottingham.

The fine old Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, Smithfield, so well known for its magnificent proportions and for its historical associations, is being restored. Mullioned windows have taken the places of the old wooden frames, and a perfect restoration of the interior will be effected. Beyond repairs, the exterior will not be touched.—St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate Street, is also being restored.—Northfleet Church, which is one of the finest churches in Kent, is being restored by Mr. Goodwin.

The Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society's Report contains some particulars relating to the now nearly-demolished Guesten Hall of that city. It formed part of the old Deanery, having been

divided into a number of rooms, arranged in two stories, except at the north end, which was open to the roof, and used as a brewhouse and coal-hole. When the Bishop's Palace was appropriated as a residence for the Dean, the Guesten Hall became of little practical use, and the late Canon Digby was anxious that it should be restored, and had an engraving made, showing the interior in its original state, in order to draw attention to the great beauty of the building. A sub-committee of the Architectural Society reported in 1854 on this work; and this report was accompanied by elaborate drawings, prepared by Mr. Street, who considered that by the outlay of 1,000l. the building might be substantially repaired, so that a more complete restoration might be afterwards carried out. This report was laid before the Dean and Chapter without any effect, and in 1860 it was resolved by those persons to take the hall down without delay. This brought earnest remonstrances from the Ecclesiological Society, the Society of Antiquaries, the Midland Counties Archaeological Association, and many others. After the lapse of two more years, the roof, which had been much damaged by the rain being allowed to penetrate amongst the timber, was given for the new district church in St. Martin's, Worcester, and the demolition of the building commenced in March last. A memorial praying for the preservation of the chief portion of the external walls as a valuable example of the best period of Mediæval Art, signed by the Mayor and 200 of the principal inhabitants, was transmitted to the Dean. A memorial to the same effect was unanimously agreed to by the Town Council, signed with the city seal, and laid before the Dean and Chapter, but without eliciting any reply, and the work of destruction went on, till little more than a portion of the east wall remained—one of the most perfect of the exquisite windows on that side even being taken down. It is to be earnestly hoped that what still remains may be allowed to stand and form a picturesque adjunct to the cathedral, speaking more eloquently than by words of the skill of the men of the fourteenth century, who could design and carry out so beautiful a structure, and of the want of taste and due appreciation of the works of their forefathers on the part of succeeding generations. We must say there is something amazing in the ingenuousness of the last proposal;—as if the Dean and Chapter would not swiftly put out of sight the last relics of what their barbarism has destroyed. Worcester may, now the Guesten Hall is levelled, put in a claim to be ranked with Hereford as destructive of old buildings. It is not to be forgotten that the notables of the last-named place actually pulled down their own splendid half-timbered Town Hall (not to make room in the High Street, for the space there was ample and is now a staring blank), although Mr. G. G. Scott not only offered to restore the edifice for 100l., but to procure the money by public subscription.

A new stained-glass window, designed by M. Foster of Munich, has been placed in Glasgow Cathedral. This is a triplet, having, in the middle light, an angel hovering over a group representing a Christian family, intended to illustrate the text, "Suffer little children to come unto me." The background comprises a view of the cathedral itself. In the subordinate lights, a Negro woman and a Red Indian woman present their children, as for a share of the benediction.

The fourth part of the Catalogue of the Loan Collection at South Kensington has been published: a fifth part completes the issue, and is to appear in a few days. The fourth part comprises, Majolica Ware, with an Introduction by Mr. Robinson; Decorative Plate of English and of foreign origin, Damascened Work, Locks, Keys and other objects in wrought iron, Antique and other engraved Gems, with an Introduction by Mr. Robinson; Miscellaneous Objects.

The session of the French Archaeological Society, established for the conservation of historical monuments, has been held this year at Saumur, a city remarkable for the richness of its remains of all kinds, but especially those of the Roman, Gaulish and Celtic periods, through the study of which our

knowledge of those epochs has been considerably enlarged. On the opening of the session a remarkable paper was read by the Director, M. de Caumont, upon the Military Architecture prevailing on the banks of the Loire, so important in the history of France, from the fifth to the sixteenth century.

It is stated that M. Viollet-le-Duc, in conjunction with M. A. Millet, known as the designer of the tomb of H. Mürger, has been commissioned by the French Government to execute a statue of the Gaulish chieftain Vercingetorix, to be about six metres in height, and placed upon a pedestal at the summit of Mont Alésia, the principal theatre of the defence made by the celebrated commander against the Roman invasion.

An exhibition of entirely novel character is at this moment being prepared at the Hôtel Soubise, Paris, which is now used to contain the archives of the empire. This exhibition, which attracts much expectation in Paris, is to consist of palæographical treasures connected with the history of France. Amongst other such are, we understand, to appear many very ancient writings, on parchment and other materials, of the Merovingian dynasty, going as far back as the year 528; also the royal ordonnances, letters patent, *brevets du roi*—acts of the Council of State, the Council of Lorraine, the Provincial Parliaments—the archives of the Crown, the laws and decrees of the Constituent Assembly in 1789, notes of the *procès verbaux* of many meetings of the same, and other important documents, some of which were contained in the famous iron safe made by order of the Assembly,—which safe now again holds more than 4,000 papers of immense importance from an historical point of view.

The excavations for some time past carried on, at Athens, by the Archaeological Society of that city, are to be continued on an extended scale, and, by way of raising funds for the purpose, a lottery has been established.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent Garden, under the management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, *Sole Lessee*.—On Monday, November 3, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely New and Original Opera, in Three Acts, entitled *LOVE'S TRIUMPH*, the Libretto by Mr. J. R. Planché, and the Music by Mr. W. Vincent Wallace. The public are respectfully informed that the nights of performing the New Opera this week will be Monday, Nov. 3rd, Wednesday, 5th, Thursday, 6th, and Saturday, 8th, supported by Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Weiss, Mr. A. Cooke, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. George Ferron; Madame Laura Baxter and Miss Louisa Pyne. On Tuesday, Nov. 4th, Wallace's Grand Opera, *MARITANA*, Middle Piece, Mr. W. H. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison. On Friday, Nov. 7th (in consequence of its continued success), Balfe's Popular Opera, *THE BOHEMIAN GIRL*, Middle Piece, Mr. W. H. Weiss and Mr. W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight. Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. to 4l. 4s.; Orchestra Stalls, 10s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.—The Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five, under the direction of Mr. J. Parsons. No charge for Booking, or Fees to Box-keepers. No restriction to full Evening Dress.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY EVENING, November 3.—Pianoforte, Mr. Charles Halle; Violin, Herr Joachim (his last appearance but four); Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Vocalists, Miss Banks and Mr. Santley. Conductor, Mr. Lindsay Eloper. The programme will include Beethoven's celebrated Septett Performance, by M.M. Joachim, H. Webb, Lazarus, C. Harper, Hauser, C. Severn and Piatti.—Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell & Co.'s, 80, New Bond Street, and at Austin's, 25, Piccadilly.

MUSIC IN NORTH GERMANY.

Leipzig, October, 1862.
 To replace Mozart's 'Idomeneo' at Dresden, the 'Iphigenia in Aulis' of Gluck was suddenly given on a certain evening; and (allowing for that which unhappily appears to be the rule throughout Germany) extremely well given. As I have found during former visits, the Dresden Opera-house is on a footing infinitely more satisfactory than that of Berlin. The magnificence of scenery, the multiplicity of dancers, it is true, are not there; but everything is presented decorously and with taste. The orchestra is better than the Prussian one; so is the chorus: the principal singers are among the best which can be assembled,—persons who do not outrage the understanding of those who know what singing is, as do the majority of their contemporaries *unter den Linden*. Herr Tichatschek (whose term of stage-service has now been extended over a period of more than thirty years, if I mistake not) is in marvellous preservation. The voice

is no longer young, of course; but it obeys his call with certainty,—no slight merit this, in Gluck's music, inspiring though it be. The *Agamemnon*, too, of Herr Mitterwürger was good under its German conditions. No more sublime duty can be allotted to bass singer in musical drama than his long monologue which closes the second act. Even the recitatives of the *High Priest* in 'Alceste,' of *Orestes* in the second 'Iphigenia,' or of *Armide* when left to anguish by *Roland*, are possibly, as specimens of declamatory climax, less magnificent than this. "Possibly," however, is all that one dare say, since the latest heard of Gluck's incomparable operas (anything like adequate performance granted) is apt to sound the best. A change has passed over the world respecting them which it is good to signalize. Twenty years ago they may be said to have languished on the German stage, rather than lived there. They are now frequently and carefully given. Twenty years ago, English *cognoscenti* who had never heard a note of them in its right place, superciliously quoted a saying, attributed to Handel, that "Gluck knew no more of counterpoint than his cook"; forgetting that Gluck and Handel were rivals for English favours, and that the injustices and impertinences (if the tale was true) of great men are not always oracles. How silly are these stories! How easy to make! how impossible to affiliate! To-day, Parisian critics and controversialists are fighting as to the authenticity of the coarse word said to have been used by Cambronne on the field of Waterloo; and so triumphantly raked out of the mud by M. Hugo. True or false, however, the cook and the counterpoint story has not extinguished Gluck, even in Handel's kingdom. That late experiences of revival in Paris and in Manchester have compelled a change of note, is no less true. The day and the glory of these operas must come on our stage, slow as we are in getting at the truth, and though we may have to wait awhile for that commanding and real talent in musical tragedy which is required for their presentation. The Dresden version is the one prepared, many years ago, by Herr Wagner for the theatre there,—and well prepared, without any disrespect or violence to the grandeur and simplicity of the composer, though with a change of catastrophe, and some slight reinforcement of the orchestra in a few of the forcible passages. A more effective performance I have seldom witnessed.

Two nights later, a change in the slide of the magic lantern gave Herr Wagner's 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' at Leipzig: I am happy to add (in honour of the taste of the guests at the Fair, for whose delectation it was provided), before a thin audience. "I have seen it," to quote Mrs. Piozzi's letter after she had visited Botolph Claydon, "and hope I shall see it no more." The opera-book appears to be valued by its author, as he has printed it separately; but it may be questioned whether a more preposterous use for the stage could be made of the well-known wild sea-legend,—one at best hardly to be presented within the empire of paper-storms, and barrel-thunder, and rosin-lightning. Those among the English who have not forgotten one of the best-told ghost stories in our language, 'Vanderdecken's Message Home,' will be disposed to laugh rather than to tremble at Herr Wagner's supernatural doings, especially as when rendered at Leipzig,—where the two ships, almost reaching across the stage, are snugly set fast, with rocks before and rocks behind, so as to suggest the idea of objects stuck down in the ornamental water of *Lord Littlebrain's* park. Verily, here is none of "the reverential fear of the old sea." The impossibility of the tale being rendered otherwise than *dramatically*, might have presented itself to so slashing a critic, and so noisy an advocate for the whole truth, as the author of 'Tannhäuser.' The music of the first Act, beginning with an interminable storm prelude (such as might be improvised by any party bent on playing the good old game of a Dutch concert), is as black as midnight, but not so solemn. It is entirely in the mouths of men—and, with the exception of the sea-song of the Norwegian steersman, of bass men. The Captain of the Flying Dutchman, while walking about and attitudinizing among the rocks and ornamental precipices of the

park, indulges in a monologue, nearly as long as that of *Agamemnon*, mentioned awhile since; as wearily ferocious as it is inexpressive and unmusical; charged, of course, with every conceivable noise by which the accompaniment may match and out-bellow the ugliness of the vocal part. And this is from the hand of one presumptuous enough to have announced himself as the completer in composition of what a certain respectable ancient—one Gluck—faintly indicated! *Daland*, the father of *Senta*, the heroine—a bass also—is a trifle less portentous and ponderous than the dismal ghost-captain; and the two patch up the marriage project, by which a maiden, unseen, is to be handed over to a questionable-looking "party," whose antecedents are unknown, in a duet which is a masterpiece of noisy and tiresome dullness. So entirely is all constructive proportion, whether dramatic or musical, disregarded in this act, that a sort of haunting nightmare feeling may well come over the hearer,—a dreadful idea that there is no reason for or intention of releasing him from the oppressive assault of so much frantic yet feeble rant. The one moment of real success is that when the fall of the curtain shuts the bawling pair from view.

Strange to say, the second Act shows, in clear contrast, what Herr Wagner might have become as a dramatic composer, had he not preferred the lame stilts, and the hoarse unknown tongues, and the cast-off masquerade robes of a false Prophet. The spinning chorus of Norwegian girls with which it opens is musical, taking, characteristic, and not vulgar,—much more natural and pleasing than any number in 'Tannhäuser' or 'Lohengrin.' The ballad of *Senta*, the heroine (who seems to have been born with an intense yearning for unhappiness, which is more peculiar than afflicting to see), is spoiled by a kicking interval which begins the first four lines of every verse,—and there are three verses,—but the female voices are again tuneably employed in its burden, and the dialogue-music as they retire is unforced and pretty. Next comes *Senta's* lover (a tenor, of course), who from the first may be seen to stand small chance of wedding a maiden so resolutely dreamy, and with whom she goes through a duet having no idea for either speaker, proxy to the extreme, and terribly drawn out, though brief as a proverb when compared with that duet in 'Tristan and Isolde,' which the critical say no one can learn, since the end is entirely forgotten in the tediousness of the beginning. *Erik*, the lover, departs in low spirits, a condition on every ground to be accounted for; and then, to close the act, comes the terzetto betwixt the heroine, her foolish father, and the inscrutable Stranger in Black, whom she appears self-devotedly eager to espouse almost before she is asked so to do. Here, again, will be found not a few gleams of that better spirit of which Herr Wagner has since proved himself so heartily ashamed. There are some phrases which (sad to say!) are agreeable to hear,—some bright and happy orchestral figures;—in parts, a certain animation and spontaneous movement which promise a composer capable of following action and passion on the stage, with those legitimate resources of beauty and form, not dissociated from freedom, which are the life and language of Art. This second act, I repeat, has many good points.

In the third, there is nothing to note save the rough chorus of the Norwegian sailors ere they start, awkwardly interwoven with that of the female voices and the Satanic caricature of the sea-ditty which is sung by the phantom crew in black. The rest—devoted to the catastrophe, wherein it is shown how the wilful *Senta* would not be rescued, even though the accused captain of the Flying Dutchman was willing to go away and leave her to peace and a loving mortal husband—is like the first, simply preposterous;—a heap of unmeaning confusion, magnificently wound up by the spectacle of the drowned maiden and the dreary ghost mariner mounting to Heaven in the golden shell of pantomimic beatitude, with blue fire on the east and green fire on the west, and in the foreground the chorus mightily astonished! Such an end—whether in its logical sequence to such a beginning, or as considered with reference to the amount of rejected or invented discords, heroically called out to pass

for music—can only be treated as it deserves, by parody or irony. And for such effects and inventions have the countrymen of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber and Mendelssohn been willing to break their old idols, and, taking up the trumpets of ignorance and arrogance, to go blindly out into the wilderness, not far across which lieth a Dead Sea!

So singular an outbreak of disease and fanaticism (the violence of which never came so forcibly before me as on the late close comparison between Gluck and Herr Wagner) has not been, however, without its preparation. A sign of this just now too significantly presents itself in many parts of Germany, and especially in the music-school of Leipzig. The present popularity of Schumann's music is not to be gainsaid as a fact; but it is one auguring ill for the future of the art wherever it prevails as an influence. The taste for it is morbid, and tending to encourage every feeling and to diffuse every principle which belong to a time of decay, and not of advance;—a taste for that in which dreaminess and confusion have been employed, probably unconsciously, to mystify poorness and platitude of idea—in which intricacy and thickness of combination are substituted for that boldness of outline and beauty of contour which will bear any amount of enrichment in detail, so that the latter be harmonious, significant and perfectly wrought. A connecting bridge between the aberrations of Beethoven in his decline and the assumptions of Herr Wagner in his determination to overthrow music, and preach on its ruins a new Evangel (and to such a bridge the mass of Schumann's music may be compared), neither opens a road in a wise direction for the young traveller, nor offers a safe resting-place for the satisfied man whose feet will bear him no further. It is hardly possible, I am aware, to propound an opinion which will be more universally unpalatable in Germany than this. Near relations are always apt to be the most censorious one against the other—the most eagerly to repudiate any family likeness involving exaggeration. Many who would join with me in repudiating Wagnerism, being Schumann-ified, will defend their idol, not only as poetical, not only as having gone deeper than any one knows, but as clear, also, and as full of beauty; an author to be enjoyed, studied and imitated, even as his great predecessors of German music before him. While doing so, they are little more than a hair's breadth distant from considering as serious, and thence being led on to embrace, the destructive extravagances and absurdities of Herr Wagner! H. F. C.

PRINCESS'S.—This theatre has improved its prospects by the engagement of Miss Amy Sedgwick, who appeared on Monday, as *Julia*, in 'The Hunchback,' and on Wednesday, as *Constance*, in 'The Love Chase.' It would thus appear that Mr. Knowles has succeeded to Shakespeare on these boards. At any rate, the principle is accepted that the legitimate drama is that which is best fitted for the local situation of the establishment; and this we consider a hopeful sign for the new management. The performance on Monday revealed the general competency of the company. Mr. Henry Marston, as *Master Walter*, treated the audience with a picturesque and elaborate piece of acting, in the manner of the old school, which we should regret to see altogether obsolete, and made a profound impression. Mr. H. Vezin, in *Sir Thomas Clifford*, somewhat subdued his tendency to declamation, and was all the better and more effective. Mr. Vezin will, no doubt, rise into reputation as an actor of characters in which youth and enthusiasm combine to give both grace and fervour to histrionic delineation. Mr. Belmore, as *Fathom*, was irresistibly comic; and Mr. Roxby, as *Modus*, was no little indebted to his tall figure for some very peculiar effects. Miss Oliver, as *Helen*, was charming. Miss Sedgwick has already grown somewhat too maternally for *Julia*. We miss the girliness that ought to serve as the excuse for her inexperience and excess of impulse. Miss Sedgwick's treatment of the part, indeed, is altogether too stagey. The lights and shadows are disposed in masses far too broad for a

character not absolutely tragic, however much it may pass the bounds of genteel comedy. It is comedy still, though poetic comedy; and the error committed by the heroine is not a crime, but an indiscretion. There was missing, therefore, the juvenile charm and the innocent gaiety, which were meant by the dramatist as compensations for the want of steadiness and formation in the character of the as yet unformed country-maid. The drama passes her through a course of development, and the steps of this should be carefully denoted by the actress. Miss Sedgwick, however, has no skill in minute painting, but depends on certain dashing effects after long intervals of level elocution. This is a style of stage-art which is fast going out of fashion, and which is not likely again to be made popular.

LYCEUM.—'It must be True'—'twas in the Papers,' is the name of a new drama produced last week. Slight in plot, and not very brilliant in dialogue, it depends mainly on the actors. An announcement in the Parisian *Moniteur* serves for the basis of the action. "Departed from Baden-Baden, Miss Constance Delaval, and her maid, Miss Susan Jenkins," is interpreted by the lovers of the lady and her servant to mean their departure from life. *Mrs. Delaval* favours the delusion, and introduces the girls as their own twin sisters, and thus puts the lovers to the test of their fidelity. Of course, they fail in some degree; whereupon they find it expedient to express contrition: and thus the affair ends. The little sketch was favourably received.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The Crystal Palace Concerts, among our most interesting entertainments, will commence for the season this day week. Herr Joachim will play; and a Symphony by M. Gade, possibly new to England, will be performed. To-day, the managers offer a full performance of many thousand voices, to be contributed by the Metropolitan Choral Society.

Mr. J. F. Barnett has completed an Oratorio on the story of 'Lazarus,' of which favourable mention has been made by those who have seen and heard portions of it.

The new Opera by Messrs. Wallace and Planché is to come out, at Covent Garden, next week.

Our *Popular Concerts* had an overflowing popular audience on Monday last. The extraordinary effect produced by Herr Joachim's playing of the violin compositions of Sebastian Bach marks the season in which they have occurred.

There has been this week advertised an attempt to turn to account the fresh and original Welsh National Concerts which marked a feature during the past seasons, by offering "Medley Music" (as Fanny Burney wrote, in reference to a Bath party held by Miss Bowdler)—Scotch, English, Irish, what not?—sung by singers of any country, accompanied by an orchestra of harps. Now, inasmuch as a gathering, whether of "harp, pipe or symphony," is complete and pleasant in its own form and within its own conditions, it must be said that this Thursday's Medley Concert is brought by its advertisement into the list of the commonest speculations. Harps, to "I was within a mile of Edinburgh town" (a tea-garden melody, written by Theodore Hook's father for Vauxhall), to Shield's 'Wolf,' which was Shield's attempt to be foreign and dramatic—these are harps not to be harped on without strong discord, in the shape of protest, on the part of those who love national music.

The Church of St. Nicholas at Leipzig has, by this time, what Sebastian Bach's town has wanted too long—an organ on a grand scale. The new instrument has four manuals, a pedal-board of course, and contains eighty-five stops, which appeared to us, on the whole, good, in their German way. The builder is Herr Ladegast, who belongs, if we recollect right, to Weissenfels, and had already won repute by (among other works) his new great organ in the Cathedral at Mersburg. The account of this, published in a small pamphlet a few years since at Erfurt, has more interest than commonly appertains to such pieces of history, useful as they be. Prof. Hesse, the redoubtable player at Breslau,

has contributed to it a letter which contains some experiences and opinions of modern organs and organ-playing as intelligent as they are just. He does justice to the many excellent qualities of the new French organs, and marvels at what the players thereof perpetrate: he appreciates the greater solidity of our taste and knowledge (expressly calling attention to the use of the organ in oratorios, a thing hardly known in Germany before Mendelssohn's time), but has his own opinions as to the quality of sound and combination which English builders prefer.—Another new organ by Herr Haas (another builder whose name is new to us), on a large scale, having seventy stops, has been placed in the Church of St. Leodogar, at Lucerne.

We are now told that Mdlle. Titiens has relinquished all present idea of going to America: further, that Madame Alboni's retirement from the stage has been prematurely announced, the valuable *contralto* having no such intention.

The fiftieth performance of M. Gounod's 'Faust' at Hamburg was announced by us the other day. The *Deutsche Musik-Zeitung* of the 18th ultimo informs us that the fifty-third was directed by the composer himself, who was received with a true German ovation: the theatre having been decorated and illuminated in his honour. A few days later, a similar festivity took place at Hanover. So may all evil, that would make an end of a real work of art by aid of the pedantic conceits of assumed reverence, be rebuked. Verily, the Germans, who have been so thoroughly shocked at a Frenchman for presuming to fancy Goethe's words more musical than those of a Boulevard librettist, might do well to remember the adage of "glass windows." They can pass over in silence such a pleasant freedom taken with a stranger dramatist as the scene of melodramatic pantomime introduced by Herr Dingelstedt (a scholar and a poet) into his version of Shakespeare's 'Winter's Tale,' as prepared for the stage with the poor music of M. von Flotow.

Herr Dingelstedt has translated the libretto of 'The Lily of Killarney' and Mr. Oxenford's book, and Mr. Benedict's music are to be performed as 'The Rose of Erin.'

'Les Ivresses,' a new comedy in four acts, has just been produced at the Théâtre Vaudeville,—to judge from the criticisms, with some success. 'Le Fils du Giboyer,' M. E. Augier's new play, has been prohibited from appearing by the censorship.

Signor Cantoni, another new tenor, has been tried, as lover, in 'La Sonnambula' at the Italian Theatre in Paris. Owing to his failure, Signor Gardoni has been engaged.—'Cosi fan tutte' is to appear there, with Mesdames Frezzolini, Alboni, Mdlle. Battu, M. Naudin and Signor Bartolini in the principal parts: a cast not well fitted to do justice to an opera which requires a cast of great vocal strength to carry off the stupidity of the story.—The *Gazette Musicale* promulgates a merry tale of a "special train" organized by the London admirers of Mdlle. Patti, with the express object of enabling them to witness and (it may be presumed) support her first appearance in Paris on the 10th of November.—The popular Concerts of M. Pasdeloup have begun for the season. M. Carvalho, for his new theatre, has engaged Madame Faure-Lebevre, MM. Bataille and Bonnesœur; and (for some representations, it may be presumed, of 'Orphée') Madame Viardot.

MISCELLANEA

Schools of Art.—So far as the Department of Art is concerned, the School of Art at Birmingham seems to have come to an end. Lack of funds, among other causes, is alleged as the reason for this. The Honorary Secretary is stated to have incurred serious pecuniary loss. Mr. Loveridge and others have, however, offered themselves as guarantors for any deficit which may arise, and determined to re-open the school under a new committee of management, in order to see if the public will support them therein, so that this important establishment shall not fall to the ground. The Council, in its Report, alleges a deficiency of local support, and that the Department of Art has refused aid in proportion to that afforded to other

towns. If Art-teaching is considered in Birmingham to have any value at all, that wealthy town will not fail to support the school. It would indeed be a scandal if the school should be finally closed. The last Report of the Department upon their school, states that it had 4 masters and 3 pupil-teachers, 2,060 pupils (increase in the last year of these, 30). Of these pupils 1,158 were children of public schools, paying 112*l.* 10*s.*; 39 school-teachers and pupil-teachers, paying 14*l.*; and 863 students attending the central school, paying 606*l.* 11*s.*: total fees, 733*l.* 1*s.* Six students have qualified themselves for prize studentships and received certificates. The School received five Departmental prizes and five medallions in the national competition; 38 medals, 34 second-grade rewards and 55 first-grade rewards were awarded at the local examination. The Department has given in cash towards all this 397*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, which sum includes the payments for the masters' certificates and other allowances, the payments to the Art pupil-teachers, as well as the grants on account of the children who have obtained rewards, &c. The Birmingham School seems, according to the Department's own scale of merit, to stand on the summit of success. Excepting the South Kensington (Male and Female) Schools, the Female School in Queen's Square and the Hanley School, the distinctions awarded to it exceed all others,—are equal to the last two of these, and within three of the most select establishment at South Kensington, whose central school-pupils amount to 983.

Mural Paintings.—In the *Athenæum* of the 4th of October is an account of the discovery of mural paintings at West Weston Church. As many similar discoveries have been made during the last few years, and as in the majority of cases the frescoes have been destroyed, I wish, if possible, to draw attention to them through your columns. One of the most notable cases of their destruction is that of Battle Abbey Church. Builders, architects, and especially the clergy, who will from time to time discover similar paintings underneath the coats of whitewash, have an admirable opportunity of adding to our knowledge of this subject; and it is much to be desired that they should preserve at least a record of their discoveries, and, if possible, also drawings. These paintings, which are of the Early English or Norman periods, and in all the cases which have come under my notice, of a date prior to 1250, would throw considerable light upon the Art of the day, and afford a means of comparison with the frescoes of Italy. There are ample materials now for a thorough investigation of this subject; but in a few years, if the restoration of churches progresses at its present rate, there will be few or none. I sincerely hope, therefore, that present opportunities will be seized, which, in a few years, will cease to be offered.

W. BOYD DAWKINS, B.A.,
(H.M. Geological Survey, Battle, Sussex.)
Oct. 23, 1862.

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